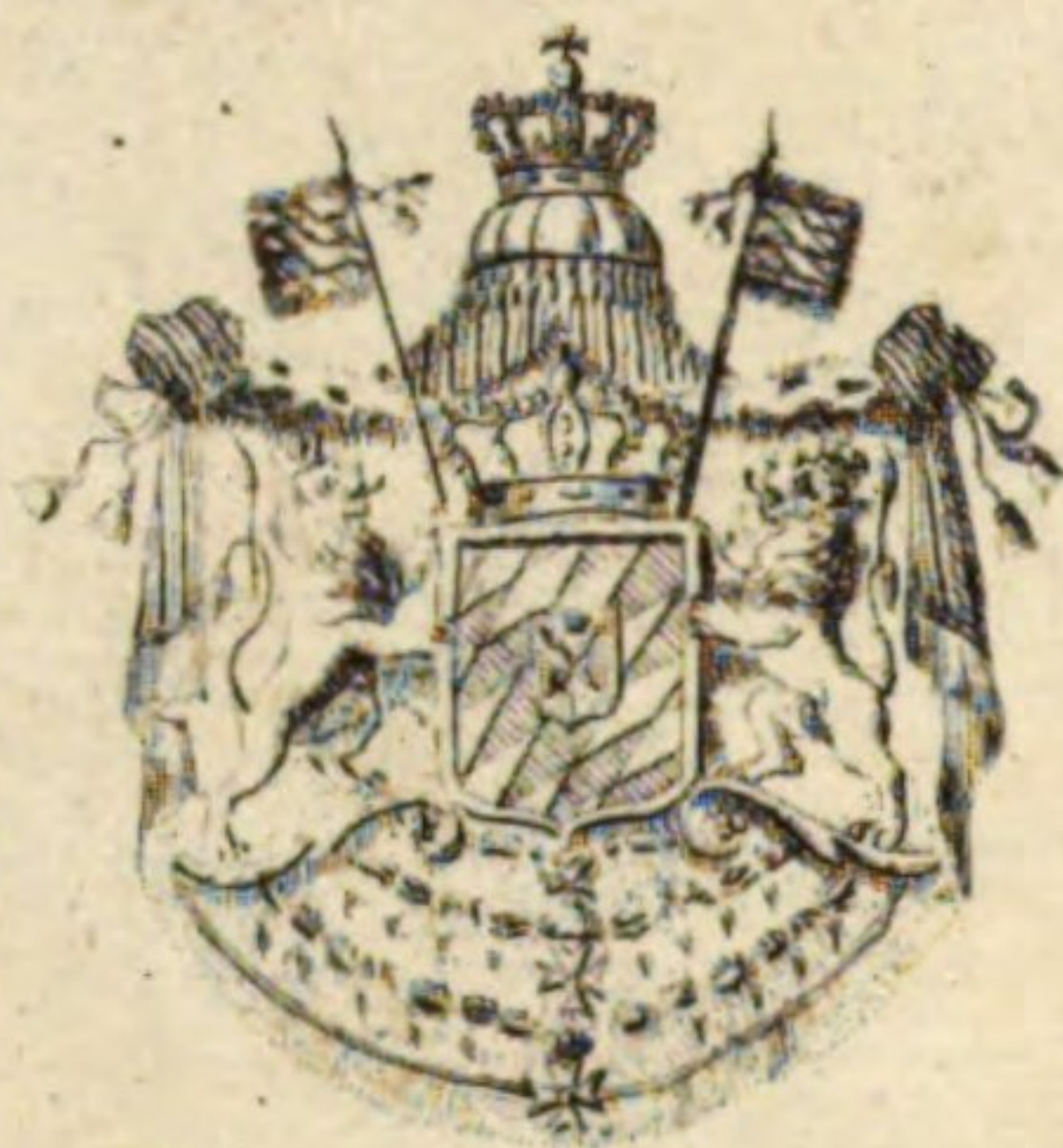


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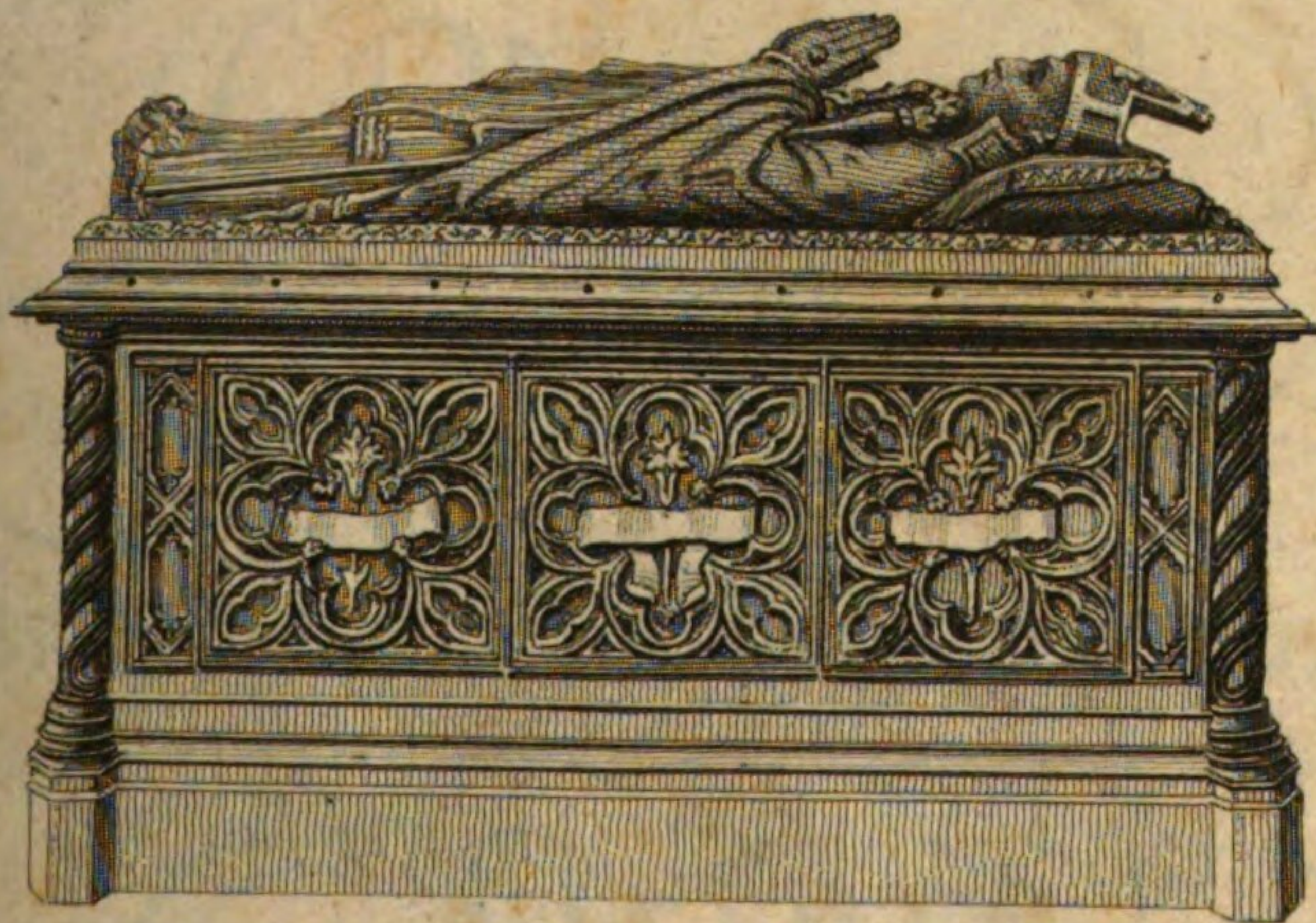
WILLIAM WAYNFLETE,
Bishop of Winchester

Ex dono Collegii S^t. M^g. Magdalenæ Oxoniensis

THE
L I F E
OF
WILLIAM WAYNFLETE,
BISHOP OF WINCHESTER,
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND IN THE REIGN OF
HENRY VI., AND FOUNDER OF MAGDALEN
COLLEGE, OXFORD:

*COLLECTED FROM RECORDS, REGISTERS, MANUSCRIPTS,
AND OTHER AUTHENTIC EVIDENCES,*

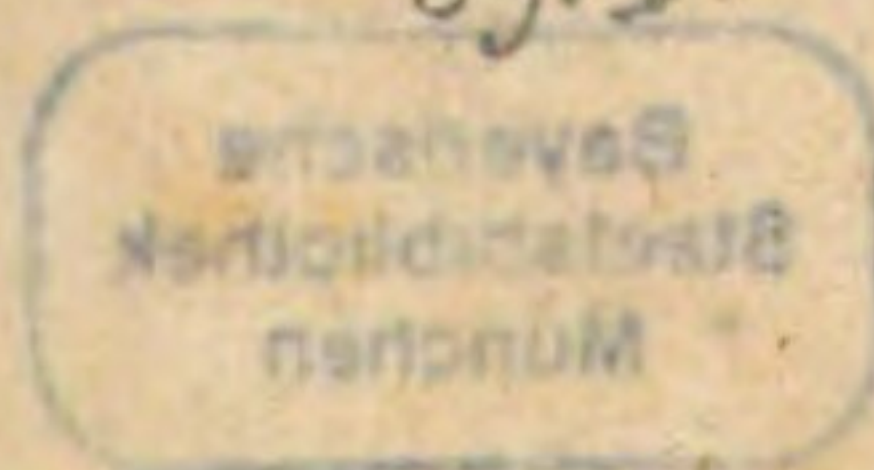
BY
RICHARD CHANDLER, D. D.
FORMERLY FELLOW OF THAT COLLEGE.



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M·DCCC·XI.

89. D.



THE
LIFE
OF
WILLIAM WYNTRE
BISHOP OF WINCHESTER
BY
RICHARD CHANDLER D.D.



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To the
REV^D. D^R. ROUTH,

President;

and the Fellows of
S^T. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE,

Oxford.

*This WORK is respectfully Dedicated
by their obliged and obedient Servant*

The EDITOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following work was written by the Author many years since, and after having been fairly transcribed for the press, was submitted to the inspection of the late president of Magdalen college, Dr. Horne, then also lord bishop of Norwich, whose favourable opinion was expressed in the annexed letter, dated in February 1791 *. Why he did not at that time publish what he had taken so much pains to collect and put together, does not appear; but it certainly was for no want of encouragement or

Sackville-street, Feb. 7. 1791.

* Dear Sir,

I PERUSED at Bath your valuable MS. My friend Jones accompanied me in the perusal, and was inexpressibly delighted with being carried, in a style so perspicuous and elegant, thro' scenes so very curious and interesting. We put down a few remarks, which I have brought with me to town. The MS. is now in reading at Mag. Coll. as I learn by a letter from our friend Dr. Burrough; when finished, it will move this way.

I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful and affectionate servant,

G. NORWICH.

Rev. Dr. Chandler, Selbourn, Hants.

solicitation, as well from the members of his college, as from various other persons of literary eminence. A short time previous to his decease he placed the manuscript in my hands, with a request that I would arrange the notes, and prepare the whole for publication in the best and speediest manner possible; in compliance with which request it is now laid before the public. The notes were found in a very confused state, and their references to the text by no means clear; but it is hoped they are arranged in their proper places, though I was too often without sufficient opportunity for consulting the books and MSS. referred to. I considered it best to print the author's preface in the same unfinished state in which I found it, taking no further liberties than were necessary to shape it into a form proper for the public eye; he not having corrected the rough copy, or made up his mind, apparently, in what manner it should be given. There are a few notes in the Life marked with an L, which I conceive to have been by the late Mr. Loveday,

Loveday, to whom the author expresses, at the conclusion of his preface, such high obligations. Had that preface been carried on further, he would no doubt have signified the same regard to his son, Dr. John Loveday (now also deceased), whose attentions appear sufficiently evident amongst the loose papers of the work. My friend the rev. Ralph Churton of Middleton Cheney, is also entitled to (and had to my own knowledge) the gratitude of the author, for various communications; which as he has omitted to express, I desire to do in his name.

I am indebted to the society of Magdalen college, Oxford, for the plates of the bishop's monument, the school-house at Waynflete, and the portrait which forms the frontispiece to the work. The latter is engraved from a drawing and mask, taken from Waynflete's statue within the monument at Winchester, to which place an artist was sent by the society for this express purpose. The mask has been principally attended to in forming the likeness, which, although it may differ

A 2

from

from other portraits of their great founder, conveys, it may be presumed, a correct idea of his features, being copied from what he himself no doubt approved in his lifetime. The full length figure is shown in the vignette plate.

The etching of Magdalen college is from a drawing with which I was favoured by Mr. Buckler.

Had the author revised the work at his leisure, he would probably have cleared some sentences from a little obscurity under which they appear to labour; but although I have to lament this, in common with what has been said of the preface and notes, I could not consider myself at liberty to make any alteration, except where an evident error of the pen had occurred. Some few corrections, that were thought necessary after the work was printed off, will be found in the Additional Notes at the end.

CHARLES LAMBERT.

*Inner Temple,
May 7, 1811.*

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE prelate who is the subject of the following work, has long been deservedly ranked among the most eminent promoters of religion and learning, which this country has produced ; and the benefits derived from his judicious and exalted munificence, during more than three centuries, and which it is hoped will ever continue to flow from the same source, give him a just claim to an ample share of public gratitude and veneration.

The renown of a person studious of doing good without ostentation, who provides no panegyrist, nor is his own biographer, soon decays ; and after a few years, only a general and indistinct knowledge remains, even of such as have been most famous in their generation, who have performed brilliant

liant actions, or (which confers an higher title to regard) have been the benefactors of mankind. Distinguished as Waynflete was, when living, in the latter class of worthies, the common fate attended his posthumous reputation; though we are told, as a proof of its former greatness, that a period of an hundred and fourteen years had been scarcely able to extinguish it.

When Waynflete had been dead about the time specified, it became the pious care of the society of Magdalen college, Oxford, not to suffer his renown to perish, but to rescue him from oblivion, and recall him into celebrity, as a tribute due from them to so generous a founder; and at their desire a Life of him was undertaken by Dr. Budden, which he printed in quarto in 1602, dedicated to the president Dr. Nicholas Bond and his other employers.

The Life of Waynflete by Budden, or his
New

New Birth (Παλιγγενεσία) as it has been called, is written in Latin ; and it appears, as he has asserted, with fidelity and industry. He had struggled as it were with time, he tells us, had dug in the mines of antiquity, and searched among recondite authors for genuine and untouched information ; but his style is declamatory, and his performance an oration rather than a narrative. It is particularly defective in dates ; the natural order of events, as they happened, is not observed ; and from their transposition, and the frequent introduction of extraneous matter, an indistinct and unsatisfactory idea only, is conveyed of the great prelate, whose history it was intended to deliver from the oppression of that silence, under which it had been so long concealed. The reception from the public was favourable, the author has had his encomiast, and his work was reprinted at London in 1681.

An opinion seems to have prevailed that Budden had exhausted the subject: and Dr. Peter Heylin, in his “Memorial of the “Life, Actes, and Death of Waynflete,” written in English verse about the year 1619, professedly follows him, and has added nothing to our information. The subsequent accounts of Waynflete consist almost entirely of meagre abstracts from Budden; and even in the *Biographia Britannica*, where a fuller detail might naturally be expected, the story of this eminent and meritorious prelate is compressed into a note, and appended to the Life of Wykeham.

The compiler of the present work, while he had the happiness of being a member of Waynflete’s college at Oxford, had frequent occasion, as well to regret his own ignorance, as that an accurate knowledge of their great benefactor, was not more generally diffused through the society; and that no better idea could be obtained of him, by
those

those who were willing to seek for information, than that which it has been observed, Budden's performance is calculated to convey. Being engaged in some researches into ancient registers and the writings of the college, at the request of a learned friend, whose curiosity he felt desirous of gratifying, he thereby considerably increased his own concerning Waynflete. The extracts he made, together with some communications from another friend, chiefly references to authors whom he consulted, furnished materials which appeared to him worthy of arrangement; and these having been gradually enlarged by subsequent diligence, he conceived the design of remedying the defect lamented, by committing the whole of what he had thus collected and formed, to the society and the public.

Amongst the registers and writings of the college, he has to mention as particularly useful to him, the Account-books of Dr.

Henry

Henry Clerke, bursar, and afterwards president in 1675 ; a man of research and curiosity, who has collected and inserted in them many valuable memoranda concerning its revenue, its officers, history and antiquities.

He was favoured with an opportunity of examining the Episcopal Register of Waynflete, belonging to the cathedral of Winchester, at the house of a friend, to whom it was sent by permission of the late bishop, Dr. Thomas. It is to be remarked, that this noble memorial of our bishop escaped the researches made by Dr. Budden at Winchester. He was also indulged by the chapter of the said cathedral, through the application of Dr. Balguy, with the use of a Ledger-book from 1365 to 1496,

Mr. Blackstone, one of the fellows of Winchester college, who has compiled a very judicious and respectable MS. from its archives,

chives, obligingly furnished him with various extracts from the Register.

That noble repository the British Museum, supplied rolls of parliament, acts of council, collections from ancient registers by Dr. Matthew Hutton, and other MSS. containing curious and valuable information.

For some extracts from the Episcopal Register of Lincoln he was indebted to the friendship of Bishop Thurlow, at whose request they were procured by Dr. Gordon. The discovery of Dr. Hutton's collection rendered further application unnecessary.

The late Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, was at one period engaged in writing the life of Waynflete. The materials which he collected were sent by him to Dr. Wheeler, and on his decease came into the possession of his sister. Through the friendship

ship of Dr. Routh, he was favoured by that lady with the use of the papers, but her kindness and liberality on this occasion did not tend to furnish him with much additional light.

His acknowledgements are due to the Rev. Thomas Warton of Trinity college, Oxford, for various communications; but, above all other individuals, to Mr. Loveday of Caversham. * * * * *

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THE LIFE OF WILLIAM WAYNFLETE.

CHAPTER I.

*Of William Patten, alias Barbour, to the Time
of his assuming the Name of Waynflete.*

SECT. I. **W**ILLIAM WAYNFLETE, bishop of Winchester, lord high chancellor of England in the reign of king Henry VI., and founder of Magdalen college in the university of Oxford, was son of Richard Patten, *alias* Barbour, of Waynflete, a market-town on the sea-coast of Lincolnshire.

The father of William Waynflete was called, it should seem, indifferently Patten or Barbour. Surnames, when Richard Patten or Barbour lived, were not fixed and ascertained as in later times; an *alias* very frequently occurs though the person be emi-

ment and well descended. Their orthography was also unsettled. We meet with Patten, Patin^a, and Patern^b. Barbour^c too varies; and it seems likely that the father of the bishop was intended in a deed^d in the archives of Magdalen college, in which a garden with its appurtenances at Candlesby in Lincolnshire is mentioned (9 Hen. V.) as in the tenure of Richard Barbors.

It is observable, that no notice is taken by Dr. Budden^e of the surname Barbour, though he has produced for it a testimony, single indeed, but so direct and authentic that it requires no additional evidence to confirm it. This is the preamble of an instrument which affords some valuable information concerning the family, and in the sequel will be more particularly cited.

^a Godwin de Præs. p. 232. edit. Richardson. Fuller's Worthies, p. 156. edit. 1662.

^b Daniel Hist. p. 146. His name was *Patternæ*. Baker Chron. p. 188. The former surname is thus played on by Dr. Heylin in his manuscript poem :

“The father was a *Patten* and the sonne
A *Patterne* of succeeding tymes.”

^c MS. N^o 227, in the archives of the library of Magdalen college, p. 2.—Mentioned by Gutch in his Appendix, p. 267.

^d Index of Deeds. Candlesby, N^o 18.

^e P. 55. Vita Gulielmi Waynfleti.

I pass over, as unworthy of regard, the report that bishop Waynflete was of low extraction, and that his father had obtained his livelihood by a mean occupation; which Budden^f, who has transmitted it to us, labours to refute, without noting, what is sufficiently obvious, that it alluded to and had its origin from the surname Barbour.

The tradition which, it is said, exists at Waynflete, that Richard was a foundling^g, is confuted by the instrument before mentioned, from which it appears that he had a brother named Robert. The tale, also current there, that he was a merchant^h, and gained riches by traffic, it will now be as difficult to establish, as to disprove by any certain argument.

Bishop Waynflete, it is commonly and more truly related, was descended of a *worshipful* family, ancient, and in good conditionⁱ; less celebrated, says Budden^k, than respectable. Writers of the best authority

^f P. 52. Vita Gulielmi Waynfleti.

^g Mr. Pickburn. Sepulchral Mon.

^h Mr. Pickburn. Dr. Wilson's MSS.

ⁱ Daniel Hist. p. 146. Baker Chron. p. 188. p. 202. Fil. R. P. antiquæ prosapiæ nobilis. Godwin. Son of R. P. esquire. Collier, in *Waynfleet*.

^k Familiâ non perinde celebri atque honestâ natus. p. 52.

agree that his father was a gentleman; and Fuller¹ in the same sentence styles him an esquire and a knight. That he was no obscure person has been justly inferred from his marriage with a lady also descended from an ancient family, and whose father, William Brereton, possessed an ample estate in Cheshire^m.

This country, in consequence of its Norman territories, the patrimony of William the Conqueror, and of Anjou with its appendages, the inheritance of king Henry II., sustained in that age almost perpetual warfare in France. Brereton was enrolled among the candidates for military fame there, obtained by his valour the honour of knight-hood, was appointed governor of Caen in Normandy, routed under the auspices of lord Scales a numerous army of the French near Mount St. Michael, and returned home with glory and increase of fortuneⁿ.

Richard Patten and Margery Brereton had issue two sons, William and John. The year when either was born is not known.

¹ P. 156.

^m Gutch. A. Wood, p. 306.

ⁿ Budden, p. 52. Ex Geneal. Fundat. et Lib. Stat. p. 55. Daniel in Hist. Hall in Hen. VI. Baker Chron.

SECT. II. It is agreed by writers^o in general, that William Patten, after receiving the rudiments of instruction in Lincolnshire, was removed to Wykeham's school at Winchester. The register of admissions on the foundation has been carefully examined, and his name is not in it; but he might still be educated there, as Wykeham both introduced to his school, and to commons in the hall, several extraneous boys; and in his statutes permits sons of gentlemen (*gentilium*), a limited number, to enjoy the same privilege: but of these no mention occurs, except of the descendants of Uvedale his great patron, whose names appear in the account-books of the bursars of his time^p.

Budden^q tells us he had been more than ambitiously diligent, if he might be allowed the expression, in his endeavours to ascertain the college in Oxford to which William had belonged, but without success; that Holinshed, who has had his followers^r, departed from the common belief in ascribing him to

^o Budden, p. 56. Harpsfield, p. 643. Godwin, p. 232. Leland Itin. pt. 1. p. 50. Collier, vol. i. p. 691. A. Wood Hist. et Antiq. ii. p. 187. Ayliffe. Birch.

^p Mr. Blackstone.

^q P. 56.

^r Harrison in Descrip. Angliæ, p. 6. l. 2. cap. 3. and others.

Merton, where, as he relates, he was fellow, while Nele and Harpsfield contend for his having been a Wykehamist. He declares he would not willingly recede from this opinion, which had the consenting voice of the multitude on its side, and argues in favour of it. A. Wood, a careful examiner of ancient records, asserts that the Album of Merton college does not allow his having been of it, unless he was one of the chaplains or postmasters. As to New college, he could not be fellow, not having been a scholar on the foundation at Winchester. In his statutes Wykeham does not admit of independent members; neither were there accommodations for them before the buildings next the garden were erected^a. Moreover, bishop Lowth^t has affirmed, that he never was of that college to which he is so generally given^u.

We shall leave the reader to collect, as he proceeds, the presumptive arguments which may be urged from this narrative to

^a Mr. Blackstone. The register of New College has A.D. 1423, Hen. Barbour, *alias* Duke.

^t Life of Wykeham, sect. vi.

^u Godwin. Nicholson's English Hist. Library, p. 140. Heylin. Gale Hist. and Antiq. of the Cathedral at Winchester, p. 140. A. Wood, p. 133.

fix William at New college. But besides these, an evidence deserving particular attention is on record, John Langland^x, or Longland, fellow of Magdalen, a bursar there in 1515, and bishop of Lincoln in 1521, only twenty-five years after the death of the founder, whom, it is therefore probable, he remembered. This prelate informed the antiquary Leland^y, that William was of New college; and his testimony, corroborated, as it will be, by other circumstances, must have appeared decisive, had it been contradicted in a manner less positive, or by a writer of inferior authority to the biographer of Wykeham.

Budden^a, I know not on whose testimony, has represented William, while an academic, endowed with intense application to the studies of humanity and eloquence. The having excelled in them far beyond what was common, he would have ascribed to him

^x Longland, John, Athen. i. 70. M. A. 1521. Fasti, i. 3. *quære* if not 1501? B. D. Dec. 1510. Ib. 15. See College Register.

^y Itin. pt. i. p. 50.

^a P. 57. Cujus cum præclaræ aliquot ab ipso habitæ orationes recensentur.—Joannes Vuaynflete, Carmelitanæ sodalitatis amator, &c. Balæus de Scriptor. Britt. centur. xii. n. L.

as his peculiar praise, had he not discovered that his brother had a claim to partake in the eulogium. Some noted sermons of John Waynflete, which were published, made him almost of opinion that the prerogative was not that of an individual, but of his family. The margin refers to Bale, whose account is, I apprehend, of another John Waynflete, a Carmelite professor in the university of Cambridge, and afterwards a public reader of divinity in a college of his order in the city of Lincoln.

The university of Oxford, about this period, was the seat of dull scholastic disputation, rather than of liberal science. Not long since, those eminent doctors had flourished, who, mutually complimenting each other with sounding titles, *the profound*, *the angelic*, and *the seraphic*, drew on themselves the reverence of their own times, and the contempt of all posterity^b. William, we may suppose, listened to the jargon which then prevailed, with the same attentive admiration as other students; and the wonder is, that his mind ever became enlarged from the shackles of authority and fashion. We

^b Gilpin, Life of Wickliffe.

are told, indeed, of his pursuing with vigour, polite literature, philosophy, and divinity; but, though the industry of the antiquarian had now begun to redeem the Greek and Roman authors from the obscurity of barbarism, the study of them, which had its origin in Italy, was not yet arrived in the university of Oxford; and what was polite literature, philosophy, and divinity, before the Reformation?

The Latin language was an essential part of the studies of a person intended for an ecclesiastic. John Leland^e, or Leilont, then a noted preceptor, and principal of Peckwater Inn at Oxford, was author of a *New Grammar*, which he published by the persuasion of William, who, it is obvious to suppose, had been a pupil, and had profited by the instructions of this master; and per-

^e Warton, Life of sir T. Pope, p. 140, 2d edit. observes—
 “This *Grammatica Nova* I saw among Mr. Wise’s books (now
 “dispersed) many years ago. I am confident there is an uncata-
 “logued copy in the Bodleian, among Hearne’s or Tanner’s. It was
 “in black letter, and, as I faintly recollect, printed about 1520.
 “I think there was something in it about Waynflete as an encour-
 “ager of the work, and a patron of letters. I will endeavour to re-
 “cover it.” I have not been able to procure any further information
 concerning this book; but, I apprehend, it was not the first edition
 which Mr. Warton saw.

haps,

haps, instead of either of the colleges to which he has been ascribed, he belonged to that Inn. Leilont died in 1428^d. The art of printing was not yet invented, or not practised in England.

SECT. III. THE literary attainments of William, which may be supposed not inconsiderable for the age he lived in, did not qualify him for an ecclesiastic more than his disposition to piety. I have endeavoured to trace his progress in the orders of the Romish church, not wholly without success; and in particular am enabled to fix the time of his assuming the name of Waynflete in lieu of Barbor, under which, if I mistake not, he is found in the episcopal register of the see of Lincoln. The ordinations were held in the parish church of Spalding by bishop Fleming; and

1420, April 21st, Easter Sunday, among the unbeneficed acolytes occurs *William Barbor*^e.

1420, January 21st, *William Barbor* became a sub-

^d A. Wood, Hist. et Antiq. ii.

^e Regist. Fleming. fol. 175.—In the archdeaconry of Lincoln

a subdeacon by the stile of *William Waynflete* of Spalding^f.

1420, March 18th, William Waynflete of Spalding was ordained deacon; and 1426, January 21st, presbyter, on the title of the house of Spalding.

The same prelate admitted Reginald Peckock of Oriel college, Oxford, afterwards a learned doctor and bishop, to some of the orders of the church, at the same place, and at the same times^g, as William Barbor or Waynflete.

“It was a fashion in those days from a
“learned spirituell man to take awaie the

coln is a gap between 16th June 1423 and 5th July 1425, where begin Institutions by the official, *sede ibid. vacante*, with this memorandum, *hoc loco tria folia desiderantur, excisa scalpello*. See Collections from Ancient Registers by Dr. Matthew Hutton, in the British Museum. Catal. MSS. Harl. N^o 6949.

Pope Martin issued a rescript, transferring *by provision* bishop Flemmyng to the archbishopric of York, vacant by death. The dean and chapter resisted him as he was about to enter the church. The pope was compelled to re-transfer him to Lincoln by a contrary rescript. Duck v. Chich. p. 39.

^f Spalding. About 1074, the church of St. Mary and the manor were given to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angiers, from whence were sent over some Benedictine monks, and it became an alien priory to that foreign monastery. It was given 20 Hen. VI. to King's college, Cambridge, and 1 Edw. IV. to Sion abbey. Tanner Notit. Mon. p. 251.

^g See chap. v. sect. i. note 2.

“father's

“ father’s surname (were it never so worship-
 “ full or ancient), and give him for it the
 “ name of the towne he was borne in.” Ho-
 linshed, after producing several instances,
 observes, that this in like manner happened
 to William Waynflete, “ a matter right prove-
 “ able^h.” The usage was certainly common
 on taking orders ; but, though it probably
 continued to the æra of the Reformation, ap-
 pears to have fallen soon after into oblivion;
 for an opinion that the family of William was
 called Waynflete had prevailed so strongly,
 as to occasion Buddenⁱ the labour of some
 pages to confute it, and to establish a diffe-
 rent appellation. He has cited Holinshed^k,
 yet seems not aware of the *fashion*, but sup-
 poses that the father of William, as the shoots
 of the generous stock from which he sprung
 were numerous, had, to avoid confusion, as-
 sumed as his distinction the local denomi-
 nation^l.

The episcopal registers furnish many in-

^h P. 232, Holinshed’s Chronicle.

ⁱ P. 53, 55.

^k P. 56.

^l P. 55. “ Nam cum multæ essent tam generosæ stirpis pro-
 “ pagines, nisi una ab aliâ commode discerneretur, ingens profecto
 “ eveniret nominum confusio.” In marg. *Geneal. Fundat.*

stances^m of the name of Waynflete taken by, or imposed on, ecclesiastics, and it is often difficult to ascertain the identity of the persons. Both Waynflete and Patten were also common surnames. In Rymerⁿ is a John Waynflete, and a John Paten, owner, or master, each of a vessel for transporting pilgrims on their way to St. James of Galicia, in 1451.

I have noted seventeen modes of spelling the name adopted by William. In the episcopal register at Winchester it is commonly Waynflete; but there also occurs Wayne-flete, and Waynflett. The first was constantly used, if I mistake not, by the bishop.

^m From the Lincoln Register:—3 Jan. 1415. William Waynflete having the first clerical tonsure, was presented to the church of Salmanby.

28 Jan. 1415. Master John Waynflete, presbyter, exchanged the rectory of St. Mary of Binnebroke for Salmanby.

Kal. Jan. 1420. William Waynflete was ordained presbyter. From MS. Harl. N^o 6962.

19 Feb. 14 Hen. VI. John Waynflete presented to Monks Shirborn, Hants.

26 May, 14 Hen. VI. The king consents that brother John Waynflete be elected abbat of Bardney.

John died 26 Hen. VI.

See also Willis's Abbies, vol. i. p. 30. vol. ii. p. 328.

ⁿ T. xi. p. 280.

CHAPTER II.

Of William Waynflete to the Time of his Advancement to the See of Winchester by King Henry VI.

SECT. I. **W**YKEHAM has directed^a that the master of his school at Winchester should be a person sufficiently learned; possessed of skill in teaching, of good fame and conversation, hired and removable; that he should instruct and inform the scholars of his college with assiduity; superintend them, their lives and manners, with diligence; reprove or punish sloth, idleness, or other delinquency, without distinction or partiality. He has forbid his demanding, asking, or exacting from the scholars, their parents or friends, any recompense; and the reader will not be displeased to know the reward assigned for his labour. He has allowed the master weekly commons, the same as the fellows and chaplains; to wit, twelve pence in plentiful

^a Mr. Blackstone.

years;

years; an increase to thirteen, fourteen, and sixteen pence, when wheat shall happen to be at the high price of two shillings a bushel, and no further: also, every Christmas, eight yards of cloth, about one shilling and nine pence the yard, the price limited for the warden, fellows, and chaplains; the colour not to be white or black, russet or green; and this he is to have made into a decent robe, reaching to his heels, with a hood; the robe to be trimmed with fur, for which he is allotted three shillings and four pence. They are all inhibited from selling, pawning, or giving away their livery within five years from the time of their receiving it. The stipend for teaching is ten pounds; and the whole salary, consisting of several articles, is now thirty-eight pounds, eleven shillings, and two pence! The warden, Robert Thurburn, a student in medicine, but in orders, with the fellows of the college, appointed Waynflete to fill this useful and honourable, if not lucrative, station, on its being vacated by Thomas Alwin^b; and he began to

^b Budden, p. 57. He cites Willeus Epig. Parker, Harpsfield, and p. 58. Registr. Coll.—Collier, Birch, Ayliffe's Ancient and Present State of the University, vol. i. p. 363.

teach

teach^c in 1429, the year after the decease of Leilont, whose *New Grammar* he probably introduced there, and afterwards at Eton.

SECT. II. IN the following year, 1430, a William Waynflete, as appears from the episcopal register of Lincoln^d, was presented by the convent of Bardney to the vicarage of Skendleby in that county, void by resignation; and among the monks there, about the same time, was one named John Waynflete, who became abbot in 1435. This person Willis^e “presumes was a near relation of the magnificent founder of Magdalen college,” and that the living was obtained by his interest. “This I mention,” he continues, “because it may perhaps intimate the rise of this great man, and what was probably his first preferment.” From the coincidence of names it is likely that this William and John Waynflete were townsmen; but the identity of this William and our bishop is at least problematical; and the author seems not apprised that the

^c Registr. Coll. Winton. *Waynflett* in Extract.

^d Registr. Fleming. Institut. fol. 34. 14 June.

^e Abbies, vol. i. p. 31.

founder

founder of Magdalen college already occupied a post not consistent with the duties of a remote vicarage, and on which, as on its basis, the fabric of his future fortune was about to be raised.

Bishop Waynflete has been likewise mentioned as a member^f or canon^g of the church of Wells from the year 1433; and the register then supplies a William Waynflete presbyter, presented by Theobald Gorges^h, knight, to the church of Wroxhale. But this was a different person, as Wroxhale was given in 1436 to one of the canons *on his death*^h. Moreover, Master William Waynflete was presented to Cheddesey in Somersetshire, by a duchess of Suffolkⁱ, in 1469; and it has been remarked^k as not so clear, how he came to hold that living after his advancement to the prelacy. But this person soon resigned, and was plainly not the bishop, whose style was no longer Master W. W.;

^f Godwin ad fin. Joh. de Whethamstede, p. 689.

^g H. Wharton Anglia S. vol. i. p. 318. An. 1433.

^h 17th May, 1433, is the date of the first institution; 18th November, 1436, of the second.

ⁱ Registr. *Stafford*, presented June 2d.

^k Sepulchral Mon.

nor does it appear that bishop Waynflete was ever preferred in that diocese.

SECT. III. THE bishop of Winchester was now Henry Beaufort, uncle and some time preceptor of king Henry VI., who had been translated from Lincoln to this see on the vacancy made in 1404 by bishop Wykeham¹. From him Waynflete received the only ecclesiastical preferment he ever enjoyed, or that has been hitherto discovered with certainty, excepting Skendleby, if he was indeed vicar there, and his bishopric.

Upon the hill about a mile east of the city of Winchester were lately to be seen the ruins of an hospital dedicated to the blessed Mary Magdalen, the patroness of lepers, and of the numerous buildings in England once appropriated, as this was principally, to their reception. By whom it was erected and endowed is not known, but it subsisted before the time of king Edward I. It was designed for one priest, who was master or governor, and for nine poor men and women, called the brethren and sisters, “to remain there

¹ Anglia S. vol.i. p. 318. Budden, p. 59.

“ and

“ and continue for ever to pray for the souls
 “ of the founders, and all chrysten souls ^m. ”
 It had a chapel, with a chantry. One of the
 masters, who held a prebend in the cathe-
 dral, is mentioned as living in the hospital ⁿ.
 It was valued, in the 26th of Hen. VIII., at
 forty-two pounds sixteen shillings the whole,
 and at sixteen pounds sixteen shillings and
 two pence the clear produce. The stipend
 annexed to the mastership and chantry con-
 sisted of *four of the larger portions* in the
 hospital ^o, which we have been recently told ^p
 would amount at that æra to nine pounds
 twelve shillings, that is at least to one hun-
 dred pounds now.

^m Hist. and Antiq. of Winton, vol. ii. p. 164, 167, 171.
 Tanner Notit. Mon. p. 168.

ⁿ Registr. *Stratford*, p. 13.

^o Bishop Beaufort collated to it in 1409. In the instrument in
 his Register it is called “ Domus eleemosynaria sive Hospitalis
 “ S. M. Magd. et Cantaria in eodem.”——“ Custodiam sive regi-
 “ men hospitalis, et cantariam in eodem, cum quatuor de porcio-
 “ nibus majoribus in hospitali predicto, committimus.”

^p Hist. of Winton, vol. ii. p. 171. Bishop Fleetwood (*Chronicon
 Pretiosum*) has proved 40s. in the reign of Henry VI. to have been
 equal to £ 12 in that of queen Anne. The value of money has
 continued to fall since his time. It has been calculated that what
 was equivalent to £ 12 then, was about sixty years after he wrote
 become equivalent to £ 20; and this proportion must be now in-
 creased. See Blackstone Comment.

A freehold of forty shillings a-year would furnish with proper
 industry all the necessaries of life, § Hen. VI.

It happens that only one volume of bishop Beaufort's Register^a, comprising the first eight years of his presidency over this diocese, is extant at Winchester; so that we are unable to fix the time when the mastership and chantry of St. Mary Magdalen were conferred on Waynflete; but it appears, from other evidence^r, that he was in possession in 1438. He continued, it seems, to hold it until his own advancement to that see; for he collated to it soon after (Feb. 12, 1447), and gave the new warden, when he had taken an oath to observe the statutes, canonical institution at his palace of Southwark^s.

It has been surmised, and not without probability, that Waynflete was led to adopt Mary Magdalen as his patron saint in consequence of his preferment; and that the name of his future hall and now flourishing college at Oxford was the produce of his connexion with this her humble hospital near Winchester^t.

^a It commences in 1405. At the end is written, in a contemporary hand, "Prima pars. ii^{da} cum Dño Rege."

^r Hist. and Antiq. of Winton, vol. ii. p. 177, 178.

^s Registr. *Waynflete*, f. 3.

^t Hist. and Antiq. of Winton, vol. ii. p. 178.

SECT. IV. AMONG the early and principal friends of Waynflete is reckoned Thomas Bekyngton, Bekenton, or De Bekinton. He was of Wallingford in Berkshire^u; had been educated at Winchester while Wykeham was living, and proceeded to his college in Oxford in 1403, the year before he died, and there became doctor of laws. When his knowledge of Waynflete commenced, whether at the university, or not until after his settlement at Winchester, we are ignorant; nor have I been able to trace with certainty any particular instance of his patronage. It was, however, “by
 “the means and assistance of this most beneficent prelate that he, springing up like
 “a flourishing scyon from the root of so great
 “a foundation as Wykeham’s, increased as
 “it were into a mighty cedar, and, as a tree
 “planted by the water-side, brought forth
 “fruit in abundance^w.”

Dr. Thomas Chaundler, from whom we

^u Registr. Coll. Winton. He was only fellow, not warden. A. Wood.

^w “Quamobrem ex tantæ foundationis pullulans radice, florens
 “quasi virgula, ope et adjutorio Thomæ Beckingtonii, beneficentis-
 “simi domini, et Vellensis ecclesiæ præsulis lectissimi, ferme in ce-
 “drum crevit magnam, quasique lignum plantatum secus decursus
 “aquarum, uberrimos fructus protulit.”

Chaundeler, Chaundler, or Chawndeler, in V. Wykeham, p. 119.

have the above information, was educated at Wykeham's colleges; was warden of Winchester in 1450, of New college in 1453, and many years chancellor of the university of Oxford. Both Bekyngton and Waynflete bestowed preferments on him, and his name occurs often in their registers. He was chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells, and held the mastership of St. Cross, besides livings, in that of Winchester. We shall have frequent occasion to mention him. The passage is cited from his Life of Wykeham (a manuscript in the archives of New college) by Budden^x; who uses his testimony as seeming to countenance the general opinion that Waynflete was of that society. He has subjoined another evidence, of no great authority; a drawing prefixed as a frontispiece to a printed book^y in the library, in which

^x P. 56.

^y The Life of Wykeham by Martyn. It was printed after the death of the author, London 1597, Oxon. 1690, in a large quarto. Much of the matter is taken from Dr. Chaundler. A. W. Athenæ Ox. vol. i. p. 219. He wrote "Collocutiones de laudabili vita, &c. "W. de Wykeham," which may be seen in the archives of New college. In it he mentions a MS. account of that great prelate, and especially of his donations and charities, in the following terms: "In Coll. B. M. Wynton et vidi et legi. Sed cum Wintoni coll. "præsiderem custos preciosi illius inventi thesauri indignum me
" arbitrabar

which Wykeham is delineated sitting in a chair, with archbishop Chicheley, who is acknowledged to have been of that seminary, on his right hand, and bishop Waynflete on his left, each respectfully presenting to him a picture of his college.

Bekyngton

“ arbitrabar custodem ; ea de re domino Wilhelmo episcopo jam
 “ Wynton custodiendam secretius, quid rogo dicerem an reposui an
 “ obtuli.” This was returned to the college, where it yet remains.
 Lowth, preface, p. xx.

“ Me miserum, Wainflete, tuas qui prædico laudes,

“ Materia vires exuperante meas.

“ Te tuus Henricus dignatus habere magistrum,

“ Rex quoq; Wickamicæ de grege pubis erat.

“ Te tuus Henricus meritis pro talibus idem

“ Wickamico jussit præsul honore fores.

“ Inde fuit credo quod certabatis uterq;

“ Wickamico sacras condere more domos.

“ Rex duo magnifico struxit collegia sumptu,

“ Te Magdalenæ nomine fama notat.”

MSS. Tanner 102, f. 296, b.

These and other verses are subjoined to a copy in MS. of Martin's Life of Wickham (of which see Lowth's preface, p. ix. x.), which are not in the printed edition. The Life in this MS. is followed, 1. by Wickham's Will ; then, 2. “ Willmi Wickami Ep. “ Winton. ortus atq; vita,” two pages and a half folio, in long and short verse ; then, 3. “ Catalogus omnium Episcoporum e Collegio Wickami provenientium a jactis collegii fundamentis,” three pages of long and short verse, ending with John White, bishop of Winton. None of these are in the printed edit. of Martin, 1597, and Lowth says, that of 1690 was not improved. *Quære*, Had Lowth ever seen this copy of Martin's Life of W. of Wickham ?

White was bishop of Winton from 1556 to 1560.

Dr.

Bekyngton was now rising in favour with the king, Henry VI., and in power. His knowledge and experience, as a member of a large society, rendered him a fit counsellor for a monarch intent on the establishment of new colleges. Henry, it is likely by his suggestions, was led to examine in person the plan of Wykeham's foundation at Winchester, preparatory to his settlement of that which he had projected at Eton. His first visit to the college was on the thirtieth of July, 1440. Waynflete^z had executed his office there so ably, with such diligence, judgement, and success, that the king, perhaps by the advice of Beaufort and Bekyng-

Dr. C. gave to Winchester college, 1472, a tenement with a curtilage in Sadlers Street, Wells, formerly known by the name of the Mitre Inn.—Mr. Blackstone, from Evidence, book C, p. 251, and also an ancient MS. in the warden's custody.

Likewise ij Rydell[~] de blod[~] Tartaryn, pro summo altare in capella coll. Wynton[~].

Item, 1 Crux de argento deaurat[~] cum ymagine crucifixi cum pede quadrato de argento deaurat[~] cum armis Dⁿⁱ Fundatoris in interiori parte ejusdem.

Also a silver cup for holy water.

Also lands at *Lepehoke*, Hants, and a tenement and lands called *Fryresland*.

Most Ancient Register, and Computus in 1476.

He was of the city of Wells.

^z Lowth, sect. xi. Hugget MS. History of Eton, in the British Museum, vol. iv. p. 9.

ton

ton who knew his merits, resolved to transplant him to Eton; and, as he adopted Wykeham's institution for his model, to begin the seminary with a colony under his master. Waynflete had presided in the school about eleven years ^a, when he was thus suddenly ^b distinguished by good fortune, and became an object of royal attention and favour ^c.

SECT. V. THE college at Eton, as that near Winchester, was established chiefly on account of the school. It was at first designed ^d to consist of a provost, ten priests, four clerks, and six boys, choristers, to minister daily at divine worship; of twenty-five indigent scholars; the same number of poor and infirm men; and of one master or teacher, to instruct *gratis*, in the rudiments

^a He had been master "per annos duodecim," Budden, p. 57; "twelve or more years," A. W.; "about eleven years," Lowth.

^b Mr. Blackstone.

^c It has been the custom to distinguish the wardens of Winchester and the head-masters of the school, from the foundation, by a Latin couplet in the Register. The following is that on Waynflete, dated about the time of his entering on his station there, but composed at a later æra, perhaps after his decease.

"1430. Par Fundatori factis, Waynflete, locoque,

"Cur arctant titulos disticha nostra tuos?"

^d MS. Harl. N^o 6962. The date is 11th October, 19 Hen. VI.
of

of grammar, the scholars, and all others who should come to the college from any part of the kingdom of England. In the charter of foundation, which passed the great seal in 1441, Waynflete is named to be one of the six fellows under provost Sever^e. He removed in 1442^f, with five of the fellows and thirty-five scholars; and assumed at Eton the station which he had already filled with so much honour to himself and advantage to the public at Winchester.

We may form an idea of the state of the buildings of the college at Eton about this time, from an account of the initiation of Bekyngton into the episcopal office. He had been made secretary to the king^g, and keeper of the privy seal, and was now advanced to the see of Bath and Wells. On Sunday, 13th October, 1443, he was conse-

^e Godwin, p. 232. Budden, p. 58. Pote Catal. p. 7. not *Seaver*, as in Budden.

Hugget queries the five fellows; as one (William Weye) at the time of his admission is said to have been about 1440 fellow of Exeter college. The ten priests were perhaps the fellows, and the six to complete the number, but why was Waynflete named as a fellow?

^f Mr. Blackstone, from Registr. Coll. Winton.

He has been said to have removed the same year the king was at Winchester, or 1440, and to have held the employment about *three* years.

^g 13th February, 16 Hen. VI. MS. Harl. 6962.

crated by the bishop of Lincoln in the old collegiate church of St. Mary of Eton; and, after the ceremony, celebrated his first mass in his pontificals in the new church of St. Mary, then erecting and not half finished, under a pavilion provided for the purpose at the altar, directly over the spot where king Henry had laid the first stone. An entertainment was given to the prelates and company assembled on the occasion, in like manner, within the new walls of the college, on the north side, the chambers being as yet indistinct, and undivided by partitions^h.

Henry, like Wykeham, designed his school to be a seminary for a college in one of the universities. He founded also, in 1441, King's college at Cambridge, which was carried on jointly with that at Eton. The architect was named Cloos, *alias* Close, and was father of Nicholas, one of the first fellows, afterwards a bishop, and master of the works to king Henryⁱ. The first provost was William Millyngton, who was displaced for endeavouring to confine the royal munificence within narrow limits, by appropriat-

^h Registr. *Bekyngton*.

ⁱ Hearne, *Hist. and Antiq. of Glastonbury*, pref. p. lxxv. Hugget, vol. ii.

ing it principally to his native county, Yorkshire^k. The king had appointed William Lyndewode, a prelate famous for learning and wisdom, some time keeper of the privy seal, with others^l, (12th February 1440,) to provide a body of statutes for the use of both societies.

When Waynflete had been master about three years, the school being formed, he was promoted by the king to be provost of Eton. The day fixed for his admission, and for the introduction of the statutes, was the festival of St. Thomas, the 21st of December^m, 1443. The commissaries, who were bishop Bekyngton and William de la Pole, afterwards duke of Suffolk, with two notaries public, met in the choir of the collegiate church; and the prelate declared their business to be, to receive the oath of the provost to observe the statutes, and to see him administer a like oath to the other members of the college. Waynflete then appeared; and, after the reading of a dispensation, which the insufficiency of the buildings, and certain articles not yet fully arranged, had rendered neces-

^k Hugget, MS. Hist. of Eton, vol. i.

^l Hugget, vol. iv. p. 9.

^m Hugget, vol. i. [21st Dec. 1442. 21 Hen. VI. *Pote.*]

sary in some particulars, looked into and touched the holy Gospels, and, kneeling deliberately and reverently, took the oath. He was then placed in the chief seat on the right hand of the choir, and there tendered the oath prescribed to the persons concerned, each in his turn, in the presence of the commissariesⁿ. This has been styled^o the formal admission of certain members upon what is called the second foundation; the provost, five fellows, two clerks, and ten scholars and choristers. Two masters of arts, and two poor scholars, admitted gremials of Eton by the new provost, became in the same year (1443) the two first fellows and scholars of King's college not named in the charter^p. The statutes prepared for the royal colleges were accepted in July (20th) 1446 by the visitors, the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Lincoln. The king had then enlarged his plan for Eton, and added, among other members, an usher. To the master he allowed ten pounds yearly, a stipend far beyond what is allotted to any one besides, except the provost, to whom

ⁿ Hugget, vol. i.

^o Hugget, vol. iv. p. 9.

^p Hugget, vol. ii. p. 313.

he assigned thirty^q. The successor of Waynflete in the school was William Westbury^r, master of arts, of New college; who, it is not improbable, had been educated under him, as many eminent and learned persons were, at Winchester or Eton; and whom he afterwards (in 1465) collated to the mastership of St. Cross, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Chaundler. Budden^s mentions, that by favour of sir Henry Saville he had seen leases at Eton signed by provost Waynflete.

The arms^t of the family of Patten *alias* Barbour were *a field fusily ermine and sable*. Waynflete, as provost, inserted *on a chief of the second, three lilies slipped argent*; being the arms of the college. This addition was made as a token of gratitude to the king, because from Eton he derived honour and dignity^u; not *to acknowledge his education there*, as Guillim^x most absurdly supposes.

^q Hugget.

^r Hugget, vol. iii. p. 310.

^s P. 53.

^t Budden does not set forth properly the arms of provost Waynflete, when he says he *quartered* the Eton lilies, they being added in a *chief*. Hugget. Dr. Wilson.

Le Neve has *lozengy* for *fusily*, p. 493.

^u Budden, p. 54. Le Neve, p. 493.

^x Guillim, 408.

His example was followed by provost Lupton^y in 1525. He retained this bearing after his removal to the see of Winchester, caused it to be engraved on the public seal of his hall, and transmitted it to his college. Much stress has been laid on it, as a variation from the Patten arms, by those who have contended that his name was originally Waynflete. His arms are noticed as remaining at Eton in 1763, cut in stone in two places; in the ante-chapel, over the north door, in the north-west corner, *with* the lilies on a chief; and over the font, *without* the lilies; the latter, I suppose, placed in the roof before he was provost. If they were painted, both have been falsified about twenty years since; *azure* and *or* having been substituted in the room of *sable* and *ermine*; and to those over the font a chief is added, unless Hugget was mistaken, with lilies *argent*, but unlike the other, and differing from their common representation. The glass in the chapel-windows stained *lozengy argent*, or rather *ermine*, and *sable*, mentioned by him, is no longer visible there.

^y Hugget, vol. ii. p. 203.

SECT. VI. THE duke of Bedford, regent of France, had supported his royal nephew king Henry, who was only nine months old at his accession to the throne in 1442, with fidelity and success. On his dying in 1435, cardinal Beaufort, amid contending factions, continued to the young monarch the pleasure of tranquil retirement, which he loved; and to his party the queen, Margaret daughter of René of Anjou, king of the two Sicilies, adhered on her arrival in England. Humphrey, usually styled the good duke of Gloucester^z, who was at the head of the opposition, after being disgraced in 1447, was murdered, it was commonly believed, by Beaufort and William de la Pole then duke of Suffolk. The cardinal did not long survive him. On Tuesday the 11th of April he died in his palace at Winchester, testifying remorse, at a great age, and immensely rich. “Of this catholike clerke”, says Holinshed^a, “such

^z Archiv. Univ. Oxon. Registr. F. p. 52. This volume contains several letters to duke Humphrey, and catalogues of the books given by him.

^a Vol. ii. p. 628. There succeeded in his bishoprick a more deserving prelate. Baker Chron. p. 188. He is mentioned by Polydore Vergil, Angl. Hist. p. 493, l. 36. “Is etenim fuit; et
“cum permulta egregia opera fecisset, illud unum imprimis præ-
“clarum

“such were the deeds, that with king and
 “ech estate else, the lighter was the loss;
 “bicause as for his hat he was a prelate
 “proud inough, so for a bishop was there a
 “better soone set in his room.”

It is related of Henry VI, that he was circumspect in ecclesiastical matters, and particularly cautious not to bestow preferment on persons undeserving, or in a manner unworthy of his own dignity^b. John Stambury, his confessor and first provost of Eton, had received from him the bishopric of Norwich, and had been deprived of it by the power of Suffolk. Afterwards he obtained Bangor^c: but it is probable Henry was prevented by his failure then from attempting to promote Sever^d, the predecessor of Waynflete, to the prelacy; and perhaps he had a retrospect to it on this occasion, if we give credit to a tale which Budden^e regards as a mere invention. It was
 said

“clarum extitit; nam ut patria eruditissimis hominibus indies magis magisque afflueret, Oxonii collegium posuit.”

^b Blackman, p. 295.

^c Budden, p. 58.

^d Camdeni *epist.* p. 224.

^e P. 46. “Fuere tamen (ut ego aliquando accepi) qui narracunculam (haud pol illepidam) a communi tamen judicio valde differentem nobis excogitarunt, quam ego in ipsorum gratiam

said that he called Waynflete, and addressing him familiarly, as was his custom, by the title of Master William, asked whether, if he should obtain a certain benefice by his favour, he should be able to retain it? On his answering in the affirmative, and that he would with diligence whenever his majesty ordered; Henry replied, he then willed and commanded him to be bishop of Winchester.

It was perhaps necessary to use uncommon expedition to secure this promotion to Waynflete, and to preclude embarrassment from papal interposition or the application of potent and factious noblemen. Henry, without waiting the customary forms, on the day his uncle died, sent leave to the church of Winchester to proceed to an election, and strongly recommended his “right trustie and
“wel beloved clarke and counsellour Master
“William Waynflete, provost of Eton,” to be his successor^f. He committed to him, by letters patent^g of the same date, the cus-

“nunc subjiciam. Ferunt accitum ab H. VI. Gulielmum, tunc forte
“ubi Coll. Eton. præfecturam gerebat.”

^f See Appendix, N^o I.

^g Rymer. Acta MSS. vol. vi. N^o 153, in the British Museum. See mention of this collection of records consisting of 59 large volumes folio, Lowth, p. xxii.

tody

tody of the temporalities ; and, in virtue of them, Waynflete on the 14th presented to the church of Wyttene^y^h.

At Winchester, on the 12th of April, the day after the decease of the cardinal, and perhaps before the arrival of the letter from the king, the monks of the convent of St. Swythin, Benedictines, assembled in their chapter-house, and deputed the sub-prior with one of the brethren to notify the vacancy by an instrument under their common seal, and to desire the royal permission to elect a bishop. The king answered them on the 13th, and renewed his solicitations that they would choose Waynflete without delay. His letter was received on the 14th by William Aulton the prior, master Stephen Wilton doctor of decrees and archdeacon of Winchester, and the whole brotherhood ; when they determined not to postpone their compliance even to the time named by the king, but were unanimous in fixing on the 15th, which was Saturday, for the election. The *cong   d'  lire* or licence under the privy seal is dated the same day at Canterburyⁱ.

^h Registr. *Lincoln*. ult. April. 1447. MS. Harl. 6952. p. 167.

ⁱ Rymer, t. xi. p. 162.

After the mass *de Spiritu Sancto* had been solemnly performed at the high altar in the church of St. Swythyn, and a bell tolled according to custom, the prior, the sub-prior, the archdeacon of Winchester, and that of Surry by his proxy, with thirty-seven brethren, all professed monks and in holy orders, except three, who were young, met in the chapter-house. The word of God was then propounded, and they implored devoutly the divine grace by singing the hymn "*Veni, Creator Spiritus.*" A protestation against the presence or voting of any unqualified person was read by the prior, and the constitution general "*Quia propter*" by Dr. Wilton. Immediately when this was done, they all without any debate, on a sudden, with one accord, the Holy Ghost, as they firmly believed, inspiring them, directed their suffrages to Waynflete, and elected him, as it were with one voice and one spirit, for their bishop and pastor; and instantly singing *Te Deum*, and causing the bells to ring merrily, they went in procession to the high altar of the church, where Dr. Wilton, by their order, published the transaction in the vulgar tongue to a numerous congregation of the clergy and people. The sub-prior and another

other monk were deputed to wait on Waynflete at Eton college with the news of his election. From sincere reluctance, or a decent compliance with the fashion of the times, he protested often and with tears, and could not be prevailed on to undertake the important office to which he was called, until they found him, about sunset, in the church of St. Mary; when he consented, saying, he would no longer resist the divine will^k.

The king was formally apprized of all these proceedings by an instrument under the common seal of the convent dated the 17th, and the sub-prior attended as before, with an humble request that he would vouchsafe to confirm their election. The chapter sent likewise to Rome a narrative of the steps they had taken after the delivery of the body of the deceased cardinal, as was fitting, to ecclesiastical sepulture; and the prior declares, in his own name and that of the whole convent, that, their unanimous suffrages having fallen on Waynflete, he elects and *provides* him to be bishop and pastor of their church. They request his

^k Ledger Book I, fol. 74.

holiness to confirm their choice, and impart to their new bishop his free gift of consecration¹.

The disposal of all ecclesiastical preferments in England, even of rectories and vicarages, had been claimed by the Roman pontiffs. They had relinquished the privilege in a treaty which was not observed, and in which mention of the bishoprics was omitted^m. It had been their custom to nominate before the vacancy, and to fill the sees by *provision*ⁿ. Several acts of parliament were passed, forbidding any person to receive the benefit of a dignity so conferred. The pope however had continued his pretensions; and the bulle of consecration, without which that ceremony could not be performed, was always preceded by one of

¹ See Appendix, N^o V.

Budden, p. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

The convent consisted of a prior and forty-two monks. Lowth A. D. 1447. “Expens. fact. circa M^r Willm^r Wanflett electu^m Wynton. M^r Will^m Say, Danyell, tres alios armigeros de familia Dⁿⁱ Regis Vice-custodem Oxon^m Radulph^m Lye Blacman Precentor^m de Cicestr^m Boston^m Precentor^m de Coll. Regali Cantabrigie Digleys Crosby et alios generosos ac familiares venientes ad Collegium mense Maii ad diversas refectiones xxxi^s. ij^d.”

Computus Coll. Wynton.

^m Gilpin. *Wickliff*. p. 19.

ⁿ See Lowth, sect. ii.

provision. When Wykeham was made bishop, both bulles were issued on the same day. In his room the convent of St. Swythin elected their prior; but Innocent the Third declared that his predecessor had reserved the *provision* of the church for that turn, and therefore he appointed Beaufort to it°. At this time the pope was Nicholas the Fifth in his first year, afterwards famous as an encourager of learning, and a lover of Homer (whose poems he caused to be translated into Latin verse^p) and of the Muses. He was under obligations to Henry for his mediation between him and Amadeus^q the duke of Savoy, who retired to a monastery on the lake of Geneva, and became one of the popes or antipopes, by the name of Felix the Fifth, during the schism which had so long afflicted the catholic church. Nicholas was willing to gratify the king, and did not defer his compliance with the request of the convent. A bulle^r dated so early as the 10th of May

• “Pro apostolicæ sedis providentia.” Ledger Book I.

^p Budden, p. 59.

^q Budden, p. 65. He cites Fabian.

^r “Nos decernentes per prefate sedis providentiam utilem et idoneam presidere personam provisione” sexto id. Maii etc.

Budden, p. 66. Ex Archiv.

D. Red-

May declared that he had *provided* Waynflete, and set him over the church of Winchester. On the 4th of June precepts were issued, signifying that the Pope had made this notification; that the bishop elect had renounced all and every the words in his bulle derogatory to the king and his crown; and that the king, having accepted his homage for the temporalities of his see, ordered them to be released^s. On the 16th Waynflete made profession of obedience to the archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth. He was consecrated at Eton on the 13th of July. The college at Winchester presented him on the occasion with a horse, which cost six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence; and gave money (thirteen shillings and four pence) to the boys at Eton. The warden, with other members, attended the solemnity; and the expenses of their journey thither, and to London, on horseback, amounted to thirteen shillings

D. Redmanni Registr. Cant.

Provisus 10 Maii. H. Wharton, vol. i. p. 318.

6 Maii Registr. *Stofford*. f. 27.

^s Rymer, t. xi. p. 172. Budden, p. 66.

Rex restituit temp. Will^o W. *proviso* in Ep. Wint.

4 Jun.

MS. Harl. N^o 6962.

and

and five pence^t. On the 18th Waynflete received the spiritualties^u; and he held his first general ordination on Sunday the 23d of December following at Eton, by special license from the bishop of Lincoln.

It has been asserted, that during the whole primacy of Stafford the Pope appointed bishops in England by *provision*; and, among others, Waynflete, a prelate remarkable for piety and learning^x. Budden, though he allows that the bishop did not perhaps entirely abstain from availing himself of the power of illustrious persons, and the custom of the age, dissents from the opinion that he was raised to the episcopal throne by *papal provision*; and the reader who considers the foregoing detail will probably pronounce that he was not, in the larger sense of the word; but will regard him as indebted for his high dignity, to his own character, the suffrages of the chapter of St. Swythyn, and the influence of the king.

The bishop, soon after he was confirmed

^t Registr. *Waynflete*. Computus Coll. Wynton.

^u Registr. *Stafford*. H. Wharton. Godwin. Budden, p. 66.

^x Budden, p. 60. From M. Parker in V. *Stafford*. See p. 64, 66. Mat. Parker, p. 432.

in the possession of his see, received a most honourable testimony of the confidence reposed in him by his royal patron^y. King Henry, possibly foreseeing the troubles about to overwhelm the nation, was solicitous to insure the completion of his two colleges. He now made a testamentary provision for it; and, “in consideration of the great
“discretion, the high truth, and the fervent zeal for his welfare, which he had
“proved” in the bishop of Winchester, constituted him by his will, dated at Eton on the 12th of March 1447, his surveyor, executor, and director; as also sole arbiter of any variance which might happen with his feoffees. The desire to accomplish this measure, was perhaps the particular motive of his impatience to secure the advancement of Waynflete to the mitre.

A popular preacher of reformation (Reginald Pecock) about this time enlarged on the riches, luxury, and pride of the superior clergy; and by his eloquence rendered the grandeur annexed to episcopacy in parti-

^y See Appendix, N^o VII.

Henry VI. nominated him one of the fourteen trustees of his will, to succeed the first nominees in case of death. Sepulchral Mon.

cular, a subject of public clamour and indignation. The spiritual lords were then served on the knee, and had pompous retinues; some, it is related, appearing abroad with as many as fourscore attendants, their horses all bedecked with silver trappings^z. So splendid was the mitre when conferred on Waynflete; whose approved moderation, with the worthy uses to which he destined his revenue, was well adapted to conciliate the temper of its adversaries. He persevered in his wonted, unaffected humility; and, we are told, was accustomed to repeat often that verse of the *Magnificat*, St. Luke i. 49, "Qui potens est fecit pro me magna, et sanctum nomen ejus;" which also he added to his arms as his motto^a.

^z See A. Wood.

^a Budden, p. 87.

CHAPTER III.

Transactions at Oxford and Winchester, with the Founding of Magdalen Hall by Bishop Waynflete.

SECT. I. **T**HE long continuance of the war with France had engrossed the attention, and exhausted the finances, as well of individuals as of the public. The university of Oxford lamented its empty halls and inns^a; and the condition of the scanty number of students, which still resorted to it, was from poverty, neglect, and the difficulty of obtaining instruction, truly deplorable. Indigent clerks had one while received assistance from customary and voluntary stipends, or exhibitions, chiefly the bounty of rich churchmen; but these, instead of residing, as formerly, on their preferments, lived in the houses of the great, or expended their revenues at the court. In a synod of the clergy held at London (1438),

^a In 1437. Epist. Acad. Oxon. 125. in Archiv.

archbishop Chichele^b had procured the renewal of a decree, that ecclesiastical benefices should be conferred only on persons who had taken their degrees; yet few of them fell to the lot of academics. Many belonged to monasteries and cathedrals, or collegiate churches, and were supplied by vicars and hirelings with knowledge proportionate to their salary. Many were bestowed by the Pope; and the university afterwards solicited archbishop Bouchier to resist this usurped power, as the bane of literature. A dispensation purchased at Rome indulged the pluralist, protected the non-resident, or admitted the beardless youth to the first offices of the church^c. So numerous were the discouragements and so abject was the fortune of the Oxford scholars, that it was common for them to beg from house to house^d. We are told that in this reign the university of Paris, which flourished, broke off its ancient connexion with that of Oxford, as beneath its notice^e.

The attention of Waynflete had been di-

^b Duck, in V. Chich.

^c Duck, p. 39.

^d A. Wood, p. 242, 225, 226.

^e P. 58.

rected to the two universities by their alliance to the colleges of Winchester and Eton. He had observed the low estate of the scholars, clerks, and pitied their condition. On his advancement to the see of Winchester he became intent, says Budden^f, on demonstrating that he was equal to his new dignity, and that his possessing it would be of general advantage to the community. He studied in what manner he could most usefully oblige, not only his contemporaries but posterity. A fervent desire to increase knowledge in a country then scarcely beginning to emerge from barbarism, animated him, and he justly decided, that to promote letters was to be a public benefactor.

Waynflete appears to have conceived early, a warm regard for the university at which he was educated, and to have been connected with it by constant friendly intercourse. Duke Humphrey was an encourager of learning, and a collector of books. He had added to a present of nine volumes, which he made to the university of Oxford, one hundred and twenty in 1439, and one hundred and thirty-five in 1443. He had

^f P. 67.

promised

promised more, perhaps his whole library, publicly, in an assembly of the doctors and masters in the congregation-house, and often afterwards privately by their messengers; and had confirmed his donation, as they were assured, on testimony deserving credit, a little before his death. When that happened, they were unwilling to lose his valuable gift; they requested Waynflete to exert his power, at which they professed to rejoice, in their behalf, and to endeavour to obtain it for them from the king; not doubting but he, naturally disposed to be gracious, would be influenced by his intercession, and that of other good men, in their favour. They intimated that more promises had been made by the duke, *about which it was better to be silent*. Waynflete was not as yet a bishop. They celebrate his approved love for his *Alma Mater*; and their letter is remarkable for the affectionate terms in which it is conceived §.

King Henry had resided at Queen's college Oxford with his uncle Beaufort, who, proud as he was, had deemed it not unworthy of his high birth and station, to instruct him with other boys as their school-

§ See Appendix, N^o VIII.

master. He had condescended to be styled the Founder of All Soulen college established by the munificence of Chichele for forty poor and indigent scholars, clerks, to pray for Henry V, the duke of Clarence, those who had perished in the war with France, and for the souls of all the faithful defunct^h. He had bestowed on it the lands of some of the alien priories, which had been surrendered by the archbishop and clergy as a propitiatory offering to his father in 1414, when he was petitioned by parliament to seize their revenues. He is represented as ever friendly to Oxfordⁱ, and we are told, that Waynflete endeavoured to persuade him to erect a college there: but he replied, “ Rather at Cambridge;” declaring his wish, if possible, to continue two universities in his kingdom^k.

If Waynflete did, indeed, at any time apply to Henry, as is related, and was un-

^h MSS. Tanner in Bibl. Bodl. N^o 153, f. 1. “ e quibus 24 artium et sacrarum literarum, reliquos juris civilis atque canonici studiis incumbere, &c.”

ⁱ Stow, p. 956. A. Wood, vol. i. p. 224. Ayliffe, vol. i. p. 166.

^k “ Immo Cantabrigiæ potius, ut ita duas, si fieri possit, in regno academias habeam.” Wake. *Rex Platonicus*, in marg. p. 68.

Queen's college at Cambridge was founded by Margaret, his wife, 28 Hen. VI. 1449. Baker.

successful,

successful, his own liberal hand was speedily extended to relieve literate distress. In 1448, the year after his advancement to the mitre, he obtained the royal grant¹, dated the 6th of May, empowering him to found a hall, to be called after the blessed St. Mary Magdalen, for the study of divinity and philosophy, at Oxford; to consist of a president and fifty poor scholars, graduates; the number to be augmented or diminished in proportion to their revenues; and to confer on them a right to use a common seal. This was accompanied with a license for one hundred pounds a year in mortmain.

It was the care of John Godmanston, an esquire of Essex, who is styled by Budden^m a great admirer of the fine arts, to procure a proper site for the intended edifice and society. An agreementⁿ was concluded on

¹ See Appendix, N^o IX. *Mortmaynes*, N^o 1. Index of Deeds. A. Wood, p. 187.

5to Nonas Maii. Budden, p. 67.

^m P. 67. “Johannes Godmanstonus ex ea nobilium nota qui armigeri appellantur, bonarum artium summus admirator, fundatorem sponte sua satis incitatum benigne etiam instigavit. Et ne in alieno solo edificaret fundum pie est elargitus.”

Waynflete collated Simon Godmanston, A. B. his chaplain, to the parish church of Nutshulling, May 6th, 1452. Registr. *Waynflete*.

ⁿ *S. Petrus in Oriente*, N^o 11. Index of Deeds. A. Wood, p. 188.

the 9th of June between him and Richard Vise, or Vyse, master, and the brethren of the hospital for the maintenance of poor and sick persons dedicated to St. John Baptist without the east gate, Oxford. They granted for a long term, all their lands and tenements inclosed by the way leading from the east gate to the street of St. John Baptist on the east, and to *Horse-mullane*, afterwards *Logic-lane*, on the west; having the High-street on the north, and St. John's street, where is St. Alban-hall and Merton-college, on the south. Of these tenements, in number nine, some with small courts and gardens, the four principal were *Bostar-hall*, *Hare-hall*, *Pencrych-hall*, and *Nightingale-hall*. The first was one hundred and thirty-five feet long, and thirty-seven broad, and stood where afterwards was a house called the *Scruple-office*, in the High-street, on the west side of the *Saracen's Head*, now the Angel Inn. *Hare-hall* was seventy-five feet long, and sixty-six broad. They also let to him on the 20th *Hare- or Nightingale-hall* lane, three hundred and forty feet long, which they rented at two shillings a year of the mayor and corporation of Oxford°.

° *Vill. Oxon. N° 3. Index.*

The bishop on the first of August constituted Simon Godmanston his attorney, to take seisin in his name; and John Godmanston, having made over to him Bostar- and Hare-hall, with their gardens, immediately united these premises, under the name of St. Mary Magdalen-hall. By his charter of foundation, dated the 18th, John Hornley, bachelor of divinity, a man of eminence^p, was appointed president; and thirteen masters of arts, with seven bachelors, were nominated to commence the new society. Among the latter were Simon Godmanston, John Foreman and Richard Berne, or Barne, Bernes, Barnes, Bernys, Barnys, or Baronys^q. On the 29th the president received possession of the hall by his attorney. The remaining premises were delivered over to him in like manner in the following year by John Godmanston^r. This person is mentioned by Budden^p, not only as a zealous promoter of the design, but as the pious donor of the site of the hall^s. I

^p "Insignem illa tempestate virum." Budden.

^q A. Wood, p. 170. 190.

^r *S. Petrus in Oriente*, N^o 7. N^o 24. N^o 72. *Cartæ Regis*, &c. N^o 50. 5. *De Situ Coll. et Aulæ*, N^o 1. N^o 19. *Index of Deeds*.

^s P. 67. *E Registr. Coll.* "Johannes."

have been more particular in this detail, because I apprehend he was in the whole business merely an agent for the founder.

I have met with impressions of two seals^t used by the society, one far superior to the other, which was probably rejected, as of meaner workmanship. Some variation in the design, and also in the legend, is observable. On the seal which seems to have been first engraved the foundation is styled *Aula Generalis*.

SECT. II. JOHN PATTEN, *alias* Barbour, probably received nearly the same education as his brother William, since both were churchmen; and perhaps they were of the same college, or inn, at the university, of which they became graduates. He also took the name of Waynflete; and it is observable, that, though reputed the younger, he was dean of Chichester so early as 1425; whereas William did not commence deacon and presbyter until 1426. The bishop immediately, it should seem, on his promotion appointed him one of his six chaplains; whose resi-

^t The drawing was taken from the best impression. *The engraving from this drawing forms a tail-piece to the book.* EDITOR.

dence on their benefices was dispensed with by the Pope. He soon after (5th Jan. 1447) collated him to a stall in the choir, and a place in the chapter of his cathedral, as archdeacon of Surry; and, on a representation that divers houses, walls, and inclosures were left in a ruinous condition by his predecessor, directed a commission (16th March 1447) to examine the defects, and estimate the dilapidations. In the year of the foundation of the hall at Oxford (1448), John (*Wanflete*, in Registr. Univer.) became a bachelor of canon law. It seems then to have been required from regular candidates for this degree, that they should have passed seven years in the university; the three first in the study of the civil law, the four last in that of the canon law: but, among other indulgences, it was usual to allow the practising of the faculty in the country, especially if of longer duration than the academical period, to be substituted for residence. Some pecuniary condition, as the payment of a noble, or other sum, to the fabric of the new schools, or to the pavement of St. Mary's church, or the like, generally accompanied the dispensation. On the 16th of March, John supplicated the
venerable

venerable congregation of regents, that four years in practice, two years wanting a term in canon law, might suffice for completing the form, in order to his being admitted to the reading of a book of the Decretals; and this grace, as it is called, was declared by the southern proctor, John Baker, master of arts of New college, to be granted him *in contemplation of his brother the bishop of Winchester*. He is styled *Sir* (Dominus) as a clergyman, or perhaps as being already bachelor of arts; also archdeacon of Surry, and a scholar of the university of Oxford. As archdeacon he presented various persons to St. Swythin's *super Kyngate* at Winchester. He held or resigned several livings in the diocese, and his name occurs frequently in the Episcopal Register.

SECT. III. THE foundation of Magdalen-hall preceded the installation of the bishop in his cathedral of Winchester. This ceremony was deferred to the feast of Saint Wolstan, the 30th of August, 1448, above a year after his consecration^u, when it was

^u See Lowth, sect. ii. *note*. Appendix, N^o XIII.

honoured

honoured with the royal presence. It is related of king Henry, that he was unable to suppress the emotions of his regard in bidding him receive inthronization in his see, that he might be in it even as the prelates his predecessors ; and wishing that he might be long-lived upon earth, and increase and profit in the way of righteousness^x. Waynflete, we are told, made the archbishop a present of the *professional cope*, or that used at the solemnity, which was commonly of great value ; as also of an hundred pounds in money. He redeemed with generosity his vestments, and the pieces of tapestry which were claimed as perquisites. He distributed largely to the various attendants ; and, in the entertainment provided for the company, displayed a liberality and magnificence suited to the occasion, and worthy of his see^y.

We

^x Blackman de Hen. VI. p. 295. “ Accensæ vero charitatis
 “ perurgebatur affectu, quando successori—dixerat præfatus rex
 “ H. magistro W. W. ‘ Accipe Wintonicam intronizationem, ut
 “ sis illic, sicut solent prædecessores præsules esse. Sis longævus
 “ super terram, et in virtutis via succrescens et proficiens.’ ”

^y Budden, p. 66. “ Recensere in hoc loco necesse non habeo
 “ quos ille sumptus et quam grandes faciebat, dum universam
 “ archiepiscopi familiam lautissimis epulis excipiebat, *cappam*
 “ (uti

We find the bishop again at Winchester in the beginning of May, 1449, when he gave the benediction in the church of the monastery of St. Mary Wynton^z, between the masses, to Mrs. Agnes Buriton, who had been elected and confirmed of that society; and, the same day, solemnized in his pontificals the profession of several nuns of that convent.

The invasion of Normandy by the French king, after a truce, which had given leisure to the turbulent warriors from the continent to exercise intrigue and mutual animosities at home, occasioned the holding of a parliament at Winchester, 16th June 1449. The bishop, to whom the royal favour imparted political consequence, was present at the council previous to its meeting, 11th June^a; and appointed proxies to attend the convocation of the clergy at London, “being personally detained at Wolvesey-palace on

“ (uti vocant) *professionalem* archiepiscopo donabat, remunerationis benevolentia^{que} ergo centum libras eidem dabat, tapeta sua et vestes soluta pecunia redimebat, magnam quinetiam pecunia^{ie} vim inter famulos distribuebat.”

^z Registr. *Waynflete*.

^a Acta Concilii ab anno 20mo Hen. VI. ad ann. 34 Hen. VI. in the British Museum. Cotton MSS. F. v.

The minutes of several years are wanting, or imperfect.

“ various

“ various and arduous business, in the other
 “ assembly, for the good and advantage of
 “ the king and the whole realm ^b. ”

The king at this time resided above a month at Winchester. The college-chapel was often honoured with his presence, and filled with the nobles and prelates of his suite, at vespers, matins, and mass. The services were then commonly performed by Waynflete, and, it is related, with great devotion. The king also attended mass at the cathedral on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, two of its patron-saints, on which day the college was sumptuously entertained by bishop Bekyngton ^c. On his return to London in July, the bishop issued a mandate ^d for his visitation of the college as ordinary, in September ; perhaps not because he was aware of any thing amiss in the society, but from respect for the founder, and in compliance with his desire, which he observes had been, that *it might not long continue destitute of this solace* ^e. He was pro-

^b Registr. *Waynflete*. Wilkins's Concilia, vol. iii. p. 556.

^c Lowth. Appendix, N^o XIII. and p. ult.

^d Registr. Coll. Winton. The return is dated Sept. 18.

^e Lowth's Answer to Dr. Bridall, 1759.

bably again at Winchester with the king toward the end of November 1449.

SECT. IV. THURBURN, warden of the college at Winchester, resigned in 1450, and was succeeded by Chaundler. The king, probably with Waynflete, returned about that time, as it is mentioned that he attended vespers, the procession, and mass at the chapel on Palm Sunday, when the warden, recently elected, performed the office of the day, and preached before him and the congregation. Bekyngton was an especial benefactor to the college during his presidency^f. The headship, on his quitting it, was suffered to lapse to the bishop of Winchester, who nominated Baker, the southern

^f Bishop Bekyngton was a benefactor to both the colleges of Wykeham.

He joined with John Fromond, steward to William of Wykeham, in giving the manor of Allyngton, Hants, to Winchester college. Evident. G. fol. 46, 123, 125.

He gave to that college goods to a considerable value. Computus Anni 1451.

Also, lands in the parish of Weeke, near Winchester, called *Vale-barn*; and vestments for the high altar in the chapel: also, a silver cup gilt, weight 10lb. 9oz. and two silver candlesticks of the same weight. Registr. Coll. Leland, Wood, and Pitts also mention this benefaction. Mr. Blackstone.

proctor

proctor of the university of Oxford, in 1448. Some years after, he likewise appointed a warden of New college.

Thurburn made a conveyance of lands to the college in 1455, on condition that Baker and his successors should be bound to the performance of sundry masses for him and his family, in a certain oratory which he purposed to annex to the chapel [§]. The reasons which operated to impede the edifices of Magdalen and Eton colleges (of which hereafter), it is likely, prevented any progress being made in this work also, until their cessation; when it was resolved to erect a tower for bells over the oratory; and the two articles are blended in the entry of the expenses. Six years were employed in the building, and it was finished in 1480, when Baker was still warden.

The principal contributors to the building of the tower were probably Chaundler, Bekyngton, and Waynflete, unless, as has been surmised, it was erected at the sole expense of the latter bishop. Their arms are carved, with certain devices or rebuses, on the roof of the oratory beneath it. A

[§] Mr. Blackstone.

capital T and C, joined thus, τ , and charged with tapers in saltire, denotes Thomas Chaundler, who was also a benefactor to the college in 1472. The arms of Bekyngton are a field argent, on a fess azure between three bucks' heads caboched, or, and three pheons sable, a mitre or; with a *beacon* and *tun* cut close by. I have met with no remark on the arms of Waynflete. The founder of the oratory, Robert Thurburn, is signified by the letters R T, near a rose, with rays of the sun; or rather, as another antiquary has ingeniously explained it, *a Thuribule with burning incense*, in allusion to his surname as composed of *Thus*, *thuris*, and the English verb *burn*.

As an article of local history, though minute, I shall mention here that Waynflete in 1481, "from special favour, and the love
" which he bore to the warden, the fellows,
" and scholars," granted the college water from Segremeswell, by the mill so called, in the soke of Wynton, to be conveyed in wooden or leaden pipes, with liberty to build two wheels on the bank; a messuage and curtilage or yard; and also a piece of ground for a garden in the soke, at the yearly rent
of

of two shillings and four pence. He had again held a visitation^h of the society in 1479; and his reception on this and similar occasions we may hope was less burdensome than that of Wolsey in 1526, when the college, having *eight* pounds to pay the cardinal for charges, entered into a bond to do it at *four sums in four years*ⁱ!

^h The Plea of the Fellows of Winchester College against the Bishop of Winchester's local and final Visitatorial Power. London, 1711, 4to. p. 15. 40, 41. Appendix, p. 27.

ⁱ MS. Harl. N° 6977.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Bishop Waynflete to the Time of his being made Lord High Chancellor of England.

SECT. I. **H**ENRY VI. had succeeded his father and grandfather, and been crowned at Westminster and Paris; but his title to the throne was exceptionable^a; and the duke of York, great grandson of the elder brother of the duke of Lancaster, from whom Henry was descended, privately waited for an opportunity to wrest the diadem from his brow. At the same time, the affairs of France no longer prospering under his administration, contributed to produce dissatisfaction among the people, and to promote disaffection to his government.

The royal presence being deemed necessary on the continent, Waynflete, by mandate on the 20th of January 1449, required

^a See Blackstone's Commentaries, l. i. c. 3.

the clergy and laity of his diocese to pray on certain days for the church, the king, and realm of England ; for the preservation and defence of the king in his expedition beyond sea ; and for a sudden and undelayed cessation of mortality and pestilence ; to propitiate the Most High by solemn processions and suffrages, and by works of piety ; that wars and dissensions might end, and in their stead, tranquillity and prosperity prevail in the beauty of peace ; granting an indulgence of forty days to all who should repent of their sins, be confessed, and attend on this urgent occasion.

Suffolk, after the surrender of Caen by the duke of Somerset, and the expulsion of the English from their ancient possessions in France, could no longer be protected by his party, but was tried for high treason, sentenced to banishment, waylaid, and murdered. The discontent which had been sown in the nation was now ripening to produce a civil war, which constitutes a long and most calamitous period in the history of England.

SECT. II. A PRETENDED heir of the house of York, an Irishman, whose name was Cade, headed

headed about this time an insurrection in Kent; and after defeating the king's general, who was slain, encamped on Blackheath, declaring he was come to assist the parliament at Westminster in reforming the administration, and removing Somerset and other persons from the royal presence. The citizens of London admitted him within the walls in the daytime; but the insolence of his followers and their outrages becoming intolerable, they shut the gates on his marching into the fields in the evening, as usual, and resolved to attack him in the night. Lord Scales, governor of the Tower, sent them a detachment of the garrison; and Cade, after a bloody conflict on the bridge, was driven beyond the Stoop in Southwark. The bishop of Winchester, who was shut up in Halywell castle, being summoned to attend a council in the Tower, where archbishop Stafford, lord high chancellor, had taken refuge, was of opinion, they might win over by hopes of pardon, those whom they could not easily subdue by force of arms; and that to avoid fighting would be the most effectual way to defeat the traitor. The two prelates, with other lords, on the following day crossed the water, and held in St. Margaret's church
a con-

a conference with Cade and his principal officers. A general pardon under the great seal proved, as the bishop had foreseen, so welcome, that the dispersion began the same night^b. The king, who had repaired for safety to Kenilworth, was respectfully received by the archbishop and Waynflete at Canterbury, where a council ordered a proclamation to be issued^c (15th of July, 1450,) for apprehending Cade. The real heir of York was suspected of abetting this rebellion, to try the bias of the people. The justice of his claim to the crown became, on his return from Ireland, a topic of popular discussion; and the fierce contest between the two houses, distinguished by red and white roses, was evidently about to commence.

SECT. III. THE favour of king Henry, as it conferred on Waynflete an active part in the previous measures of administration, so it was likely to entail on him a large portion in the consequences of civil discord. That he had early experience of the animosity of the Yorkists, or was jealous of their designs,

^b Budden, p. 68. He cites Hall. W. Wyrcestre Annal. p. 472. Lib. Nig. Scacc. Hearne, 1728. Baker Chron. p. 191. Stow. Parliamentary History of England, vol. ii.

^c Budden, p. 69. Rymer, t. xi. p. 275.

and uneasy in his situation, may be collected from an instrument^d dated the 7th of May, 1451, which sets forth, that in a certain lofty room, commonly called *Le peynted chambre*, in his manor house of Southwark^e, and in the presence of a notary public, and of the bishops of Bangor and Achonry (the latter the suffragan of bishop Bekyngton^f), who were desired to be witnesses, he appeared, holding in his hands a writing, which he read before them, and in which he alleged that his bishopric was obtained canonically; that he had peaceable possession of it; that his reputation was without blemish; that he laboured under no disqualification, and was ever ready to obey the law; but that probable causes and conjectures made him fear some grievous attempt to the prejudice of himself and see; and to prevent any person from giving him disturbance in the premises, in any manner, on

^d Registr. *Waynflete*, t. i. p. 2. f. 11.

^e The episcopal palace of Winchester was in Southwark, on the bank of the Thames, near the west end of St. Mary Overie's church. Southwark park, otherwise Winchester park, comprises about sixty acres of ground, and is covered (1783) with several thousand houses, many extensive factories, and a variety of other buildings; the ground or quit rents annually £450.

^f Registr. *Bekyngton*.

any pretext, he appealed to the apostolic seat, and to the Pope, and claimed the protection of the court of Canterbury ; putting himself, his bishopric, and all his adherents, under their defence, and protesting in the usual form. The next day he appointed nineteen proctors to manage, jointly or separately, any business respecting himself or his see, at Rome or elsewhere.

SECT. IV. IN the awful interval between the preparations for an open rupture and its commencement, religion was interposed, by the piety of the prelates, to soften the minds of the two parties, and direct their councils to public concord. Waynflete issued his mandate ^s on the 2d of July (1451), at the requisition of the archbishop, for supplications to be made in his diocese, with litanies on certain days, for the peace and tranquillity of the church, the king, and realm of England ; no one being ignorant what whirlwinds of adversity, what violent gusts of party, and what grievous perils the nation had lately encountered ; exhorting persons of every rank, to study to please God effectually

^s Registr. *Waynflete*, t. i. p. 2. f. 13.

by fasting, prayer, processions, and good works, in order to avert the impending calamities; and granting indulgence as usual. It was, perhaps, with a like devout view to obtain on this occasion the intercession of St. Thomas Becket, that Henry in August (1451) repaired to Canterbury. He arrived on the festival of the conversion of St. Stephen and his companions, at the first hour after dinner, and was received by the archbishop and Waynflete, the prior and convent, in green copes, at the church gate^b. He held a council in the prior's chapel, at which were present the two archbishops, the bishops of Winchester and Ely, the duke of Somerset, the earls of Shrewsbury and Wiltshire, and the prior of St. John Baptist, Londonⁱ.

In September we find Waynflete at St. Albans, from whence he issued a commission

^b MS. C.C.C.C. N^o 417. Henry arrived iii non. Aug.

Budden, p. 69, cites this author under the title of Jo. Uton de Obit. et Memorand. Eccl. Cant.; but the MS. is inscribed "Liber
" Fratris Johannis Stone, Monachi Ecclesiæ Christi Cant. quem
" ex suo magno labore composuit anno Dⁿⁱ 1467, monachus sui
" quinquagesimo."

ⁱ This, according to Budden, was the council held at Canterbury after Cade's insurrection; but the proclamation for apprehending him was issued 15th July, 1450.

for the visitation of his diocese, not being able to attend in person, as he had purposed, on account of various arduous and unexpected business concerning the king and the realm ^k.

The parliament meeting in November, an address of the commons, for the removal of Somerset and other counsellors, was enforced by a letter of remonstrance from the duke of York, who approached London with an army raised in Wales; and, finding the gates shut, encamped on Burnt-heath near Dartford in Kent. The king, with a superior force, pitched his tents on Black-heath. The two armies were arrayed for battle, when Henry, who was ever averse to the shedding of blood, sent Waynflete, with the bishop of Ely, lord Rivers, and the keeper of the privy seal, to inquire the occasion of this commotion; and, if the demands of the duke were not unreasonable, to propose a reconciliation¹. York surrendered, and swore solemnly to bear true allegiance to Henry, on their consenting that Somerset

^k Registr. *Waynflete*.

¹ Baker Chron. p. 192. Stow, p. 393. Parliam. Hist. vol. ii. Budden, p. 70. He cites *Annales Angl.* and has given the address of the prelates to the duke of York, and his reply.

should

should be taken into custody and tried. Waynflete, whose sage advice and temperate conduct are said to have contributed in no small degree to the restoration of the public tranquillity, stood by, with other lords of the privy council, while he, and the principal noblemen his abettors, did homage to the king.

SECT. V. THE next year an expedition into France again miscarried, though conducted by *the most valorous* earl of Shrewsbury. In vain had Waynflete ordered the clergy of Southwark to be assembled (16th March, 1452) at eight in the morning, and go in solemn procession through the public street, by the doors of St. Margaret and St. Olave, as far as the monastery of Bermondsey, with litanies and apt suffrages, supplicating for the defence and increase of the Christian faith, for the prosperous estate of the king and his dominions, and especially for a happy issue to this undertaking, and for all who should combat the enemies of their country, under the illustrious earl^m. He was killed in battle, and the revolted province

^m Registr. *Waynflete*, f. 24.

“ Perdonatio compot. et aliarum rerum personalium facta fundatori

province was recovered by the French king.

The pregnancy of the queen was now regarded as matter of joy to the Lancastrian party, rather than to the nation. The prince of whom she was delivered at Westminster, on the 13th of Octoberⁿ, 1453, was baptized the day following by Waynflete, and named Edward, having been born on the feast of St. Edward king and confessor. The archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Somerset, and the duchess of Bokyngham were then sponsors; and Waynflete was sponsor when he was confirmed by the archbishop^o. He was also one of the tutors appointed for him in 1457. He was then lord high chancellor, and is named next after the archbishop of York in the writ^p, which sets forth, that the king knew the industry of each of the persons as approved in arduous affairs, his discretion, and tried fidelity.

“ datori per Hen. VI. usque ad Julii 16. 30 Hen. VI.” Cartæ Regis, &c. N^o 54. *Index*.

ⁿ Circa horam x^m ante nonam, viz. in die Sabbati. MSS. C. C. C. C. N^o 417.

^o MSS. C. C. C. C. N^o 417. Budden, p. 70. Sandford. Stow.

^p Rymer, t. xi. p. 385.

SECT.

SECT. VI. AN indisposition, which affected the mind and body of king Henry, advanced the power of the duke of York. The queen and council were forced to give way to it. He was constituted by letters patent the king's lieutenant for holding a parliament, in 1454, and Somerset was sent to the Tower.

John Kempe, the cardinal archbishop of York, had succeeded in 1452 to the vacant see of Canterbury. His inthronization was attended by Waynflete, who was also in the procession which received him at the church door^a. He was now lord chancellor; but dying while the parliament was sitting at Westminster, the lord lieutenant and peers caused the seals to be deposited before them, in the presence of divers *notable* lords, to be opened and showed, and then closed in a coffer, which was locked and secured under the seals of the duke of York, of Waynflete, and others, and committed to the custody of the lord treasurer and chamberlain^r.

On the 23d of March the duke of York

^a MS. C.C.C.C. N^o 417.

^r Carte, vol. ii. p. 746. Parliam. Hist. vol. ii.

and

and the lords spiritual and temporal, considering that the office of chancellor must be occupied “for the ease of the people and “the process of law,” appointed a secret committee, with Waynflete at its head, to ride to Windsor to the king; humbly to express their deep concern at his sickness; to assure him of the great diligence of the lords of this parliament in the public business; and further, if he should be disposed to attend to them, that, as was their duty, they informed him of the death of the archbishop and chancellor, praying he would be pleased to declare who should succeed to either station; to let him know the care they had taken of the seals; and lastly to remind him; that, in his parliament at Reading, it had been signified to the commons by his command, that he intended to establish a wise council, to their great joy and comfort; and, as they had now by their speaker twice requested some communication on that subject, to name to him certain lords and persons for the purpose; and to learn whether he was content, or would change or set aside any of them, that his will might be observed.

The lords, on their arrival at Windsor the
next

next day, were admitted to the king in the apartment where he dined; and, after he had done eating, the bishop of Chester declared their errand; and, on receiving no answer to the two first articles, proceeded, by advice of the committee, to the other matters prescribed in their instructions. The king remaining silent, and their supplications procuring no sign or token, Waynflete said to him, that the lords would wait on him again when they had dined. Their efforts then proving ineffectual, they willed him to go into another room; and he was led between two men into his bed-chamber, where he continued in the same mood as before. They asked, but in vain, if he liked they should attend on him any longer, to be answered at his leisure; and departed full of sorrow. On the following day they made their report to the house, by the mouth of Waynflete and the bishop of Chester^s.

It is probable that Waynflete was put

^s MSS. Cotton. Titus E. vi. See Appendix, N° X.
Chester is Lichfield in Carte. But “the bishop of Lichfield,
“until the division of his diocese, and the creation of a new bi-
“shopric at *Chester*, was in writing, and in common speech, as often
“called the bishop of Chester as of Lichfield.” Specimen of Er-
rors in the *History of the Reformation*, p. 50. 28. Mr. L.

forward

forward on this occasion by the Lancastrian party, as a prelate acceptable to the king, and with a view to obtain the naming of him to one or both of the high stations then vacant. If he was disappointed, which is only surmise, he had at least the consolation of knowing, that the see in his possession had been prized above the primacy by the predecessor of Wykeham, who refused it when he was elected, saying, as Budden relates, though Canterbury had the higher rack, Winchester had the deepest manger^t.

On the 2d of April the coffer containing the seals was brought into the parliament chamber, placed on the bench where the lord lieutenant sat, and, after an interval, opened by lord Salisbury, who accepted the office of chancellor. The next day the seals were put to letters patent, appointing the duke of York protector and defender of the realm, and chief counsellor during the royal pleasure, or until prince Edward should attain to years of discretion^u.

SECT. VII. THE Yorkists, who now possessed the whole power of the crown, con-

^t Budden, p. 87.

^u Rymer, t. xi. p. 344.

ducted

ducted the public business under the sanction of the council, and Waynflete subscribed several of its acts. One of these was an agreement^x (15th March 1454) that the lord chancellor should empower, by commission, the king's physicians and surgeons to prescribe for and administer assistance to him. He was summoned on the affairs of Calais and the Marches. He signed the writ for the chapter of Canterbury to proceed to the election of an archbishop; the form of a letter for the privy seal, to be carried by a herald to the king of the Scots, complaining of injuries and depredations committed by his subjects; another to be sent to the state of Venice, concerning certain ordinances; and one to the Pope, for a jubilee-year in England and Ireland; a petition to the king in consequence of a request from the grand master of Rhodes; a rescript to the Roman emperor on the war with the Turks, who had taken Constantinople; and an order for the raising of money by the exportation of wool, to defray the expenses of the royal household.

^x Acta Concilii 32 Hen. VI. The commission to the physicians is a curiosity, being the original, with the signatures.

See also Rymer, t. xi. p. 349. 351. 355.

In February (1454) the new primate, Bourchier, was enthroned at Canterbury, where he was received as usual at the church door by the prior and his convent in white copes, with the responsory *Sint lumbi*. Two bishops and several abbats were in the procession. He came between the bishops of London and Winchester; and after the ceremony sat at dinner, in the middle of his table, with the bishops of London and Rochester and the prior on his right; and on his left, the bishops of Winchester and Ross and the lord treasurer of England^y.

On the recovery of the king in the following year, (1455,) the duke of Somerset was by advice of the council sent to the Tower; but he was released the next day by royal warrant. Waynflete was one of the lords present, as also at the discharge of his bail. A bond was entered into by York and Somerset to submit their variance to arbitration; but the former raising an army, a bloody battle ensued (May 23d) near St. Albans, when Somerset was slain, and the king wounded and taken prisoner^z. The confederate lords asked his forgiveness on their knees!

^y MS. C.C.C.C. N^o 417.

^z Rymer, t. xi. p. 361, 362, 363. Stow. Parliam. Hist. vol. ii.

SECT. VIII. KING Henry had already endeavoured to secure the completion of the buildings, and the endowment of the two colleges he had founded at Eton and Cambridge, when, alarmed perhaps at his recent illness and his present situation, he resolved, with similar wisdom and foresight, to provide for their future good government. The statutes accepted by the visitors in July 1446, had been found, on carrying them into execution, to be incomplete, and to need reformation. He therefore deemed it expedient to delegate to persons in whom he could confide, a privilege hitherto reserved; and by letters patent^a, dated the 12th of July, 1455, setting forth, that the many and great concerns of his kingdom rendered him unable to attend continually on the remedying of the defects, as they were noted, empowered the bishop of Winchester and the bishop of Lincoln to correct, alter, and improve their statutes, with the advice of the provosts, as they should think proper, during his lifetime^b. So highly did the king esteem the merit and services of Waynflete, as to ordain that both his colleges should yearly,

^a Acta Concilii. Rymer, t. xi. p. 367. Parliam. Hist.

^b See Appendix. N^o XI.

within

within the twelve days preceding the feast of the Nativity^c, celebrate solemn exequies for his soul after his decease, with commendations and a morrow mass; a distinction not conferred on any person besides, except king Henry the Fifth, queen Katherine his wife, and his own queen Margaret, for whom obits are decreed; with one quarterly for the founder^d.

SECT. IX. ABOUT this time (in January 1455) died Ralph lord Crumwell, one of the executors of the famous duke of Bedford, the regent; whom he succeeded as master of the mews, and falconer to the king^e. He had married Margaret, daughter of lord Dayncourt; who dying without issue in September 1454, he then enfeoffed bishop Waynflete in his manors of Candlesby and Boston^f, and in some in other counties; one of which, that of East-Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire, was disputed by Francis lord

^c Budden, p. 71. Statut. Coll. Eton. xxxi. Coll. Regal. xlii. Huggett, vol. iv. p. 132. His obit was kept at Eton, 13 Jan. Huggett, vol. iii.

^d To the keeper of the obits, viz. quarterly obits of king Henry VI. etc. . . . 14. O. O. Survey of Chantries, &c. in the Augmentation Office. Huggett, vol. ii. p. 251.

^e 14 Henry VI.

^f Candlesby, 41^a. *Index*.

Lovell, husband of the co-heiress; the remainder being left between the two sisters; and it was agreed to refer their title to arbitrators, whose award should be final^g. He was buried with his lady in the chancel at Tateshale, in Lincolnshire, where he had a castle, and where he founded and endowed a college^h (17 Hen. VI.) for a master or warden, seven chaplains, six secular clerks, and six choristers; with an alms-house by the churchyard for thirteen poor persons; and their monument is still in being, but, the windows having been demolished, is exposed to the weatherⁱ. He likewise erected the church of Ranby^k in the same county. His buildings were adorned with figures of purses, in reference to his office of lord high treasurer of England. His ex-

^g East-Bridgeford, N^o 11. N^o 21. *Index*. N^o 16 is his Will.

^h 14 Jul. 17 Hen. VI.

Bulla super ordinatione novorum Statutorum in Coll. de Tateshall, 1501.

It was valued 26 Hen. VIII. at 348. 5. 11. per annum, according to Dugdale and Speed; at 500 marcs, says Leland; and 36 Hen. VIII. was granted to Charles duke of Suffolk. Tanner *Notit. Mon.* p. 286. See also Dugdale *Bar.* vol. ii. p. 45. Nichols's *Collection of Wills*, p. 274.

ⁱ Their epitaph is copied in MS. Harl. N^o 6829.

^k Orate pro anima Dⁿⁱ Radulphi Crumwell, qui incepit hoc opus Año Dñi 1450. An inscription in the nave of the church of Ranby. MS. Harl. N^o 6829, p. 174.

ecutors were the bishop, the learned sir John Fortescue chief justice of the King's Bench, and Portington a justice of the Common Pleas^m. At his church at Tateshale an antiquarian remarkedⁿ in 1629 arms, *Lozen-gy sable and ermine, on a chief sable three lilies argent*, the bearing of Waynflete after he was provost of Eton, on each side in the windows over the north and south doors, and also cut in stone over each portico. If the former are now missing, the reason probably is, that a great quantity of painted glass has been taken away, to adorn a chapel at Burleigh Hall near Stamford. The church is exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction^o.

SECT. X. A TRIUMVIRATE, composed of the duke of York and the lords Salisbury and Warwick, now governed the nation. Waynflete, who continued of the council, subscribed the writ for a parliament, which was held at Westminster, and opened by Henry

¹ 6 Jul. 21 Hen. VI. a great commendation of Raffe lord Cromwell, treasurer, when the king dismissed him from that office. MS. Harl. N^o 6962. He entered on it 11 Hen. VI. See Rymer's Acta MSS.

^m Candlesby 35^b, *Index*, is an exemplification of a pardon granted to his executors. 35 Hen. VI.

ⁿ MSS. Harl. N^o 6829, p. 188.

^o Letter from Mr. Pickburn, June 1785.

sitting in his chair of state. He presided in a committee “to establish and ordinate a substantial rule for the king’s honourable household; and to ordain where ready payment should grow for its expenses;” and signed the regulations. He is recorded among the lords spiritual and temporal who, with the duke of York, after a pardon of the insurgents, renewed their allegiance to the king in the great council-chamber, each singly taking him by the hand and repeating the oath. He was present at the council which advised the sending of a letter to the Pope, to desire that George Nevyll, son of the earl of Salisbury and brother of Warwick, might be promoted to the next vacant see; and he subscribed the writ by which York was again constituted the king’s lieutenant.

SECT. XI. THE queen with her Lancastrians was reinstated in power, after various struggles, in 1456. The court was at Coventry; and in the priory there, on the eleventh of October, the lord chancellor Bouchier, in the presence of the duke of York, who, with the earls of Salisbury and Warwick, had been invited to attend, and of many lords

lords spiritual and temporal, produced to the king in his chamber the three royal seals: a large one of gold; another; and one smaller, of silver^p, in three leather bags under his own seal; and caused them to be opened. The king received the seals from his hands, and delivered them to the bishop of Winchester, whom he appointed his successor. Waynflete, after taking the usual oath and setting the large silver seal to a pardon prepared for the archbishop, ordered the seals to be replaced, and the bags to be sealed with his own signet by a clerk of chancery^q. It is mentioned that his salary was two hundred pounds a year^r. The prudence of the bishop was now to be “made
“ eminent in warlike wielding the weight of
“ his office^s” of lord high chancellor. His advancement to it seems to have been a conciliatory measure, and enforced by, or agreeable to, both parties.

^p Biblioth. Cotton. Vitellius, C. xvii.

^q Rymer, t. xi. p. 383. See Budden, p. 76.

^r Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 628. Harpsfield, p. 643. Budden, p. 75.

^s Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 628.

CHAPTER V.

*Of Bishop Waynflete while Chancellor, with the
Founding of Magdalen College at Oxford.*

SECT. I. **I**N the preceding century had lived the renowned Wickliff, the first assertor of religious liberty^a, and author of the heresy, as it was then deemed, called Lollardism. This had been nurtured in the university of Oxford, its birth-place; where bishop Flemmyng founded Lincoln college to oppose its increase and progress. Reginald Pecock, whom he ordained at the same time with Waynflete^b, was a convert to the tenets of the reformer, which he propagated with success; and had become exceedingly famous by a sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross in 1447, the year of Waynflete's ad-

^a Gilpin. Life of Wickliff.

^b Pecock was ordained acolyte and sub-deacon when Waynflete was made sub-deacon. They became deacons together; Pecock, on the title of Oriel college, to which he belonged. He was ordained presbyter 20 Jan. 1421. Registr. *Flemmyng*.

vancement to the mitre, which occasioned a most violent controversy. The populace, inflamed by his invectives against the higher clergy, committed many enormities; and the commotion thus excited, had hitherto continued to accompany the civil broils under king Henry. But Pecock, on the loss of his patron the duke of Suffolk, had declined in public favour. He had been already ordered to quit London; and, soon after Waynflete entered on his high station of chancellor, it was resolved to proceed to a review of his writings, and to decide on their orthodoxy. He was cited on the twenty-second of October, 1457, by the archbishop of Canterbury, to produce his works in the chapel of Lambeth, to be there examined by certain doctors, whose report was to be made to him and his assessors. These were the bishop of Winchester lord chancellor, and the bishops of Lincoln and Rochester. Pecock was sentenced to sit in his pontificals, as bishop of Chichester, at the feet of the archbishop, and to see his books delivered to the flames, in St. Paul's churchyard; besides undergoing other disgrace. He died of chagrin, at an abbey^c to which

^c Baker Chron.

he was permitted to retire on a pension. It would be unfair to appreciate, according to our present ideas, the conduct of the associates in humbling and punishing this learned person. If Waynflete concurred with them, as apparently he did, it must be owned as not unlikely, that his temper, naturally mild, might be warped, on such an occasion, by zeal to preserve the church from innovation or danger. Perhaps too his influence was used, to procure from the university of Oxford, which was suspected of favouring the delinquent, a decree of convocation for burning his books; which was done at Carfax in the presence of the chancellor^d, Dr. Chaundler warden of New college, and a letter of apology sent to the bishop for their delay.

SECT. II. THE bishop, however engaged by other important duties or concerns, had been uniformly attentive to the poor scholars, whose patronage he had so generously undertaken. The hall which he founded at Oxford, as soon as he was raised to the mitre, had met with an early benefactress, Joan

^d Budden, p. 78. Stow, p. 402. Lewis's Life of Pecock. See A. Wood, p. 230.

Danvers, relict of William Danvers, esquire. To this lady the manor of Wike, *alias* Staneswyke, with its appurtenances at Ashbury in Berkshire, had descended, in default of male issue from Rafe Stanes, to whom it was given by fine in the fourteenth of Edward the Third. She granted it on the seventeenth of July, 1453, to Waynflete and others. The next day, the feoffees let it to her for the annual payment of a red rose, and vested the sole right in Waynflete by release. The president and society entered into an obligation on the twenty-fourth of May, 1454, to celebrate exequies *cum nota* for her soul, and for the souls of her husband and of Matilda de Veer countess of Oxford. The manor was conveyed by Waynflete to his college in 1476^e.

SECT. III. IN 1456 the king granted a licence^f for the yielding up of the priory of Luffield with its appurtenances to the president of the hall. This convent had been founded for Benedictines, at a village of that name on the confines of Buckinghamshire and

^e Staneswyke. *Index*.

N^o 66 is the Will of William Danvers, dated 12 Decem^r. 17 Hen. VI.

^f *Mortmaynes*, N^o 17. *Index*.

Northamptonshire, by Robert Bossu earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry the First; but had fallen into decay, and its revenues were not sufficient for the maintenance of the prior and two monks which remained. The union did not take place; and the priory, suppressed in 1494, was annexed by Henry the Seventh to the convent of Westminster^g.

SECT. IV. THE president and scholars had purchased, but not in perpetuity, four tenements belonging to University college; two standing on the east side of their hall, the other two between Horse-mull-lane and the college. They had likewise hired the *Saracen's Head* of the trustees of a chapel of the Virgin in St. Peter's church, at the yearly rent of forty shillings^h. These buildings Waynflete was about to demolish to enlarge the site, when the recovery of the king and the re-instatement of the Lancastrians in power, with the high degree of royal favour he enjoyed, enabled him to extend his de-

^g Tanner Notit. Mon. p. 376. Preface, p. xxxiv.

^h A. Wood, p. 188.

One of the tenements between the hall and college was in his time called Little University Hall.

signs

signs in behalf of the needy student and of learning in general.

SECT. V. THE hospital of St. John Baptist at Oxford consisted of a master, of brethren and sisters, and was in being in the reign of king John, who was a benefactorⁱ to it. His son, Henry the Third, gave them by charter, in 1231, a garden of the Jews, who were then numerous and had a synagogue in the city, for the site of a new edifice, of which he laid the first stone, in the suburb without the east gate. A spot was reserved near it, sufficient for the burials of that people^k. He likewise bestowed on them Kynges-
melne

ⁱ "Fratres Hosp. S. Joannis Oxon. tenent vi. acras de assarto, de donatione dom. regis Joannis, pro animabus antecessorum et prædecessorum suorum. *Br. Twyne.*" Tanner Notit. Mon. p. 429.

"Rex H. III. collegium et xenodochium nobile extruxit et in memoriam patris sui regis Johannis, nomini S^{ti} Johannis dicavit, asyli prærogativa donavit, omnesque fere mulctas hic delinquentium addixit. Mat. Paris, p. 526; et Chart. Univ." Wake *Rex Platon.* p. 68.

^k *Cartæ concessæ Hospit.* N^o 8, N^o 9, N^o 4. *Index.* Dugdale Mon. Angl. t. ii. p. 443, 444. A. Wood, i. p. 132.

The Jews, I suppose, buried in the garden. The place reserved for their interment, and that afterwards consecrated for the hospital, was to the south, or where the Botany Garden now is. Some years ago, on taking up the floor of a ground-room on the west side of the great tower, the workmen discovered some skeletons
in

melne in Edendon, with its appurtenances; and, besides other articles, in 1247 a portion of the forest of Shotover¹. These charters were confirmed by him, and by his son Edward the First, to whom the possessions of the Jews escheated on their expulsion from England in 1289 and the following year. A burying-place was granted to the hospital in 1296; and John de Farenden released to it for ever his right in a piece of ground opposite to it, without the east gate and between his tenements and the hospital, which was consecrated for the purpose. An exchange with the owner of the lands of the Jews near the hospital, was negotiated, and, after an inquisition, established in 1326. Certain liberties were confirmed (1318) by king Edward the Third, who issued licenses

in a row, near the surface, which by order of Dr. Jenner, then president, were left undisturbed. These were probably Jews deposited before the foundation of the hospital. When the wall of the Botany Garden was erected, many bones of various sizes and of persons of either sex were dug up; as also in 1462, when the mound was made between the east bridge and the north side of the wall.

¹ “ Ubi prius habere solebant per cartam nostram unum equum
 “ sumericum singulis diebus bis itiner; autem ad siccum boscum
 “ et subboscum in eadem foresta capiendum—Secunda metæ est ab
 “ ultima quercu del Hek (de Couele) usque quercum quæ est juxta
 “ Seggilake.” Dugdale, p. 444.

for donations in mortmain ; particularly one for lands in Willoughby and elsewhere in 1334. A grant^m had likewise been made to the hospital, by Henry the Sixth, in 1431.

SECT. VI. WAYNFLETE, weighing the disadvantages of a confined spot within the city-walls, where land could not be acquired but with great difficulty, and unwilling to leave his foundation subject to the inconveniences of a limited tenure, had conceived a desire of obtaining the hospital of St. John Baptist ; meaning, as it afforded a most eligible situation, to convert his hall into a college. On his explaining his intentions, and the obstacles in his way, the king, it is related, after a gracious hearing, persuaded him to give the preference to Cambridge, where he had erected his own college, as wishing to amplify that universityⁿ. Waynflete reminded him that he had promised his permission to convert this hospital to the uses of religion and learning ; when, it is said, he replied to Master William, as he

^m S. Petrus in Oriente, N^o 10ⁱ. 11^b. 18^r. Cartæ concessæ Hosp. N^o 9. 4. 10. Cartæ Regis, N^o 28. 40. Mortmaynes, N^o 8, etc. *Index*.

ⁿ A. Wood, p. 188.

was accustomed to call him, that his piety was acceptable to him, and he would contribute as far as was in his power to the forwarding of his plan.

SECT. VII. THE necessary steps having been previously taken, the master and brethren directed their attorney, on the 5th of July 1456, to deliver seisin of the hospital and its appurtenances to the president and scholars of Magdalen hall; who appointed Richard Berne with others to receive it, and granted a lease to the master. A license was issued on the 27th of September, to yield up the hospital in perpetuity to the society of Magdalen hall; and on the 27th of October, to transfer the advowson to Waynflete, to whom the king, by letters patent of the same date, gives it with the patronage for ever. They were also empowered to deliver up the site, with all their possessions, to the president and scholars of the hall°. The royal grant, dated the 18th of July, 1456, permitted Waynflete to found a college on certain land without East-gate, Oxford, bounded on the

° De Situ, N° 17. 8. 31. 12. Mortmaynes, N° 11. Cartæ Regis, N° 1. *Index*.

A. Wood, p. 188.

east by the river Cherwell; on the south by the way leading from East-gate to East-bridge; on the west by that leading from East-gate to the fosse called Canditch; and on the north by certain grounds belonging to the parish of Halywell: and also to endow it with one hundred pounds a-year in mortmain. The charter of foundation passed the seal in 1457, with licenses; one for the building of the college, another for its being governed by statutes to be provided by Waynflete. The permission of the Pope was notified by a bulle. The bishop appointed Simon Godmanston and others, in September, to receive possession of the site of the hospital from the president of his hall. He named William Tybarde, bachelor of divinity and principal of Haberdashers' hall in the university of Oxford, to be president of his college^p. Hornley ceded to him the hospital and hall, and retired to Dartford in Kent, where he died and was buried in 1477. The bishop made over the site of

^p Tybard probably owed to the patronage of Waynflete the rectory of Anynton in his diocese, which on his resignation was again disposed of by the bishop in November 1475. *Reg. Waynflete.*

The prioress of Stodley in Lincolnshire presented Tybard to the church of Cracumbe, 7th June 1459. *Reg. Bath and Wells.*

the hospital to Tybarde; Vyse the master consenting to its union with the college, and accepting a yearly pension of forty pounds. To each of the chaplains, on their quitting, a pension of ten pounds was assigned. The hospitalers were provided, as before, with lodging and with diet^a; and one of them, John Selam, is mentioned as resigning in 1485. Thus the new institution was engrafted on the old, and the poor were no sufferers. Pilgrims were still entitled to refreshment, and charity-boys fed with the relics of the tables^r. The foundation and union being confirmed by the Pope, Waynflete, on the 12th of June^s 1458, converted the hospital into a college; for the relief of its members, the increase of virtue, and the establishment of the Catholic faith; for the general advancement of the most liberal sciences, and the manifold utility of all students; with the hope, that by divine favour the benefits he conferred on that age would be continued down to future generations for ever. The new president was authorized,

^a De Situ. *Index*.

^r Harpsfield, p. 643. A. Wood, p. 189, or 305.

^s July 12th, Le Neve. The college founded in 1459. Stow, p. 956.

with

with six fellows, three masters of arts, and three bachelors, of which latter number were Simon Godmanston and Richard Berne, to admit other fellows; and the society of Magdalen hall delivered it up within three days to the college, into which the scholars were incorporated by election^t. It remained for the bishop to change the hospital into an edifice suited to his purpose, and worthy of his intended munificence, when his own personal safety called for his attention, and his progress was interrupted by public distraction and private trouble.

SECT. VIII. WHILE the Yorkists renewed their efforts to ruin the Lancastrian power, and the two parties continued to exercise mutual animosity, the peaceful king found consolation in his chancellor. From kindness, or policy perhaps, to withdraw his fruitless opposition, or unwilling assent, to measures which neither of them approved, he sometimes, it is related, would bid the

^t Cartæ Regis. Literæ Calixti Papæ de Ric. Vise, et sententia Epi^m. Heref. 1458, N^o 56. 2. S. Petrus in Oriente, N^o 69^r. Confirmatio Unionis per Jo. Ep^m Heref. Jun. 16, 1458, N^o 63^r. Acta pro Suppress. Hosp. et Fundat. Coll. N^o 50. 7. De Situ. Index.

other lords attend the council, but detain him to be the companion of his private devotions; to offer up with him, in his closet, prayers to God for the common weal^u.

SECT. IX. THE chancellor, though perhaps not mentioned, was undoubtedly one of the prelates who, with the archbishop of Canterbury, prevailed on the leaders of the two hostile factions to submit their differences to the arbitration of the king. An agreement was ratified under the great seal in the palace at Westminster, and their amity was signified to the people by their walking hand in hand in solemn procession to St. Paul's, in March; but in September (1459) York, Salisbury, and Warwick assembled an army at Ludlow; when a body of their veterans deserting to the royal standard, the king obtained a victory without bloodshed^x.

SECT. X. A PARLIAMENT was now sum-

^u “ Sæpius ob eximiam sanctimoniam in penetrale regium adhibitus, cæteroque senatu super arduis regni negotiis consilium inituro—*Quin abite*, (inquit princeps,) *ego interim et cancellarius meus pro salute reipublicæ vota Deo nuncupabimus.*” Budden, p. 86.

^x Stow, p. 403. Parliam. Hist. vol. ii.

moned to meet at Coventry, composed of staunch Lancastrians. Waynflete, as chancellor, in presence of the king sitting in his chair of state, in the chapter-house of the priory of St. Mary, and of many lords spiritual and temporal, and of the commons, declared the reason of their assembly; and the record informs us that he made a notable harangue, but to our regret has preserved only the theme, or text,—“*Gracia vobis, et pax multiplicetur.*” A bill of attainder was passed against the principal insurgents; and a new and solemn oath framed by the lords, to enforce allegiance, was read before the king in the parliament chamber, and at his command proposed to them singly, for their assent, by the chancellor.

SECT. XI. THE attention of this meeting was not confined solely to public men and political measures. The friars-mendicants had been found troublesome inmates at Oxford, from their first settlement in 1230. They had discovered that Christ and his disciples were of their order, and that beg-

^y Rolls of Parliament, 1460, 38 Hen. VI. Titus, E. vi. MSS. Cotton.

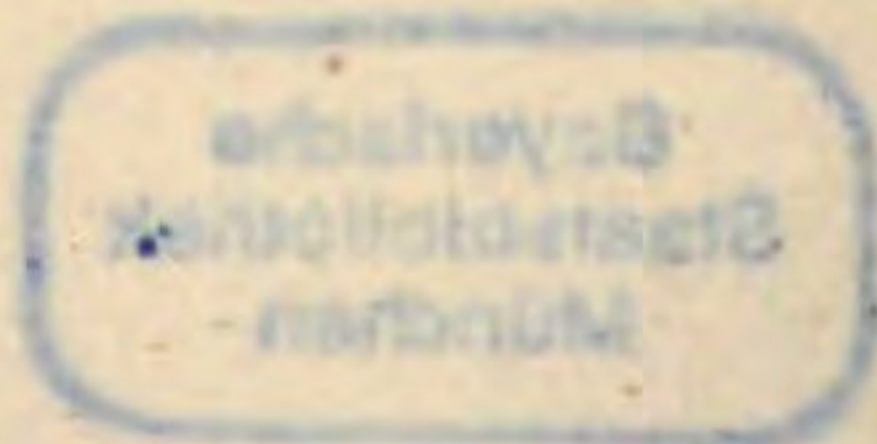
ging, by their example, was of Gospel-institution^z. A controversy had ensued, and Wickliff had written against them ; but the same topic still continued to be discussed. They had, besides, employed cabal and intrigue to undermine academical discipline and subordination, and had produced an endless quarrel ; the scholars applying to the civil power, their opponents appealing to the court of Rome. The chancellor and convocation of Oxford now acquainted Waynflete by letter, that no common disturbance had been raised recently by their endeavouring, under the sanction of certain bulles, to subvert the statutes, and subject the university to papal jurisdiction. They entreated him to interpose in their behalf, and to defend their cause both at Rome and in the parliament^a. We may conclude that he was disposed to relieve their anxiety, as they were gratified by a decision of this assembly in their favour. The chancellor, Waynflete, soon after returned thanks to the members in presence of the king, and put an end to the session.

SECT. XII. ON the sixth of the following

^z Gilpin, Life of Wickliff, p. 6.

^a A. Wood, i. p. 223, 224. See Appendix, N^o XII.

month,



month, (Nov. 1459,) the illustrious hero Sir John Fastolff, who had been long infirm, died of an asthma and fever, aged fourscore, at Castre in Norfolk^b. He was one of the executors of the duke of Bedford, regent of France, who had made him master of his household, and in 1430 conferred on him the lieutenancy of Caen in Normandy. He returned, after serving many campaigns on the continent, in 1440. His last will is dated on the day preceding his death, is in Latin, and, with other papers also in the archives of Magdalen college, would, it is likely, on examination, afford much authentic information concerning his affairs^c. The bishop of Winchester is named first of his executors^d, to be with some others con-

^b See Biographia Britannica, *Fastolff*. Rymer Acta, printed and MSS. Letters of Mr. Anstis in St. James's Chronicle, Oct. 14th, 1780, and Gentl. Magazine for January 1781, p. 27. *b*.

^c Cartæ Regis, &c. N^o 50. 8. *Index*.

The pyxis, or box, inscribed *Norfolk et Suffolk in gñre*, contains several papers worthy to be consulted.

N^o 50^a. *Southwerk*. Inquisitio post mortem Joh̃is Fastolff, mil. capta per eschaetorem regis, 1 Aug. 38 Hen. VI.

N^o 17^a. Literæ patentes concessæ a rege ad petitionem Dñi Fundatoris pro ponte fiendo in vico *le Bermosey strete*, dat. 26 Nov. 12 Edw. IV.

^d A letter, if I mistake not, of William Wyrcestre, addressed “To his good and gracious Lord, my Lord of Wynchestre, Executor and best,” &c.

sulted, whenever there should be occasion, by the acting persons ; who were likewise to receive from them the recompense of their trouble. But controversies arose about this will, between Sir John Paston the elder and Thomas Howes of the one party, and William Yelverton knight and William Worcester, Wyrcestre, Worcester, *alias* Botoner^e, on the other. The latter has recorded, that on a certain day (22d Nov. 1463, 3 Edw. IV.) Howes affirmed, that Sir John had said to him, “ I pray God sende hym vengeance “ that will chaunge my testament and last

^e Of William Wyrcestre see Nasmith “ *Itineraria Symonis, Simonis, et Willelmi de Worcestre. Cantab. 1778,*” in præfatione.”

Budden (88) styles him William Botoner Wyrcestre, a man of the rank of knight, *alias* Buttoner, esquire ; and his names are variously spelled, as Botoner, Botonor, Buttoner. He was born in the parish of St. James, at Bristol, 1415, and went to Oxford in 1431. He was of Hart-hall in 1437, and maintained by Sir John Fastolff of Norfolk ; he lived at Bristol in 1438, and resided in 1440 at Castre in Norfolk, the seat of his patron, who was remarkable for his hospitality to men of learning, and who appointed him to serve him *in re feziali*. He was author of several works. His *Annals* have been published by Hearne. After mentioning, p. 463, that Waynflete succeeded Beaufort, he adds : “ *Facta hujus Waynflett vide notatu dignissima inferius circa annum 1487.*” But nothing occurs there concerning him, and the MS. is supposed imperfect.

The name of this person occurs more than once in the Index. N. B. Mention of the bishop of Winchester, an. 1449, p. 472.

“ wylle

“ wylle that I hafe made late aboute myd-
 “ somer^f;” and this perhaps is the testi-
 mony of Howes respecting the will, among
 the deeds at Magdalen college^g. The duke
 of Norfolk declared that he had purchased
 Castre of one of the executors, a certain
 William Yelverton (the cursed Norfolk jus-
 tice, says Worcestre), who had married a
 daughter of Sir John Paston^h. His title not
 being allowed, he besieged the castle, and
 Sir John defended it; a transaction which
 may give an idea of the power of a great
 baron at this æra, of his manner of using it,
 and the deplorable condition of the country
 while the feudal system prevailed in it. His
 armyⁱ consisted of three thousand men with
 “ gonnys,” besides other weapons! It was
 taken a second time, by the subtilty of a
 servant belonging to the duke, while the
 valets and people of Sir John were sleep-
 ing after mid-day, to the great injury of the
 goods there under his custody^k. The affairs

^f Itinerarium, sive Liber Memorabilium Willelmi Worcestre, script. in viaggio de Bristol usque ad Montem S. Mich. in anno M.CCCC.LXXVIII, p. 366.

^g N° 34, Norfolk et Suffolk in gn̄re.

^h Itinerarium, p. 369.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 321.

^k Ibid. p. 368.

of the testator long remained unsettled. The probate of his will is dated in 1467, some years after his decease. In 1464 Paston was committed to the Fleet prison for refusing to seal a release^l. An agreement^m was made between the bishop and him, relating to the lands and goods, in 1470. Worcestre engaged by indentureⁿ for his faithful behaviour toward the bishop and his college, and for other matters, in 1472. He complains^o, that in or about November that year, Yelverton, to his very great prejudice, had delivered to the bishop silver things to the amount of four hundred and twenty-two marcs. There is also extant “the agreement
“ and award^p between the bishop and Sir
“ John Paston, touching the building of the
“ college at Castre, of seven preests and
“ seven poor men translated by dispensa-
“ tion of the Pope to as many preests and
“ poor scholars in Magdalen college, and
“ touching the lands of Sir John Fastolff,” dated in 1474. Whether this munificent

^l Itinerarium, p. 162.

^m Norfolk et Suffolk in gⁿre, N^o 29.

ⁿ Ibid. N^o 75. 12 Edw. IV.

^o Itinerarium, p. 368.

^p Norfolk et Suffolk in gⁿre, N^o 23.

knight

knight was, as has been asserted^a, a direct benefactor in his lifetime, or by his will, to Waynflete's hall, or to his college, which was founded only the year before he died, I cannot at present ascertain. The portion of his estate which came into possession of the bishop, might be neither given nor bequeathed, but be obtained by purchase, or as the endowment of his intended college at Castre. Sir William Brereton had shared with this distinguished warrior in the dangers under lord Scales, and been promoted to the same post in Normandy, and, it is

^a Anstis, Order of Garter, vol. i. p. 140, says that "Sir John Fastolf is commemorated in an annual speech at Magd. college; that the *Boar's-head* in Southwark, £150 per annum, and the manors of Caldecut and Lovingland in Suffolk, were given by him to the college. But the college," he adds, "have no records of these benefactions, as he enfeoffed the founder in his lifetime."

The author of a note in the Biographia Britannica says, he was so bountiful to Magdalen college two years before he died, "that his name is commemorated in an anniversary speech; and though the particulars of his bounty are not now remembered, because he enfeoffed Waynflete in his lifetime, it is yet known that the *Boar's-head* in Southwark, now divided into tenements yielding £150 yearly, together with Calcedot (*sic*) mannor in Suffolk, were part of the lands he bestowed thereon; and Loving-land in that county is conceived also to have been another part of his donation." This account, as well as that of Anstis, from which it is copied, is apprehended to be inaccurate. I have never heard an anniversary speech on this subject.

probable,

probable, was connected both with him and lord Crumwell by his military services. It was perhaps from this acquaintance, or from relationship, that Waynflete had knowledge of them ; and, in particular, that he became “ best frend to the soule of Sir John Fastolff.”

SECT. XIII. THE power of the Lancastrians proved but of short duration. The Yorkists advanced with an army, and Warwick by a herald desired a conference^r, which was refused. It is not improbable that Waynflete, who has been justly termed a learned and studious prelate rather than a politician, and who was always a lover of lenient measures, dissented at this time from the violent councils of his party ; for “ on Monday the 7th of July, 1460, (38 H. VI.) about five in the afternoon, he delivered the great silver seal to the king in his tent, then standing in Hardinstonfield, near the abbey de la Pré, by the town of Northampton ; in the presence of the bishop of Hereford, and of Durham keeper of the privy seal ; and of Master Thomas Mar-

^r Budden, p. 78.

“ ninge,

“ ninge, the king’s secretary,” and of two esquires; and then by royal command it was placed in a certain chest in the tent, of which he immediately delivered the keys to the king^s. A full pardon of all misdemeanors, &c. had been granted to him the same day at Northampton^t.

SECT. XIV. IN the battle which followed on the 10th of July king Henry was taken prisoner. An obsequious parliament then constituted the duke of York heir apparent of the crown, and lord protector during the life of the reigning king. Queen Margaret, who had fled with the young prince her son, meeting with support from the barons of the north, obtained a victory at Wakefield, (7th Feb. 1460,) when York and Salisbury were slain, and retook the king near St. Albans. But the earl of March, who succeeded his father in the title of York, forced her to retire, demanded the crown in an assembly of peers at London, and was proclaimed by the name of Edward IV. Then the animosity of the

^s Rymer, t. xi. p. 458. Budden, p. 79.

De la Pré was an abbey of nuns of the Cluniac order. Notit. Mon. p. 379.

^t See Rymer Acta MSS. vol. ix. N^o 97.

two roses was raised as high as possible. The battle near Towton (29th of March, 1461,) was such, it is said, as had not its parallel in the annals of the island. The fugitive Lancastrians formed a mound with their bodies across a river swoln by falling snow, and the stream ran purple with the blood of the victims of civil fury. Edward was solemnly crowned at Westminster; and declared by a parliament, king, both *de jure* and *de facto*. The act of attainder included even Henry and his queen, who had escaped to Scotland; and the estates of many great personages, their adherents, became rewards of the partisans of the house of York.

SECT. XV. MISTAKES have been made respecting the time when Waynflete became and ceased to be chancellor^a. Budden relates

^a Budden confutes Polydor Vergil, who says he was a long while in the office: "Is etenim homo propter justitiam prudentiamque diu Angliæ cancellarius fuit." Verg. Hist. l. xxiii. p. 493, fol. Basil. 1570. Budden, p. 79.

Godwin, p. 232, (and Ayliffe,) makes him chancellor from 1449 to 1458. Wharton, Angl. S. vol. i. p. 318, remarks this mistake of Godwin.

Spelman in v. *Cancell.* sets him down as chancellor according to some 28 Hen. VI, but with a *quære*; and afterwards 35 Hen. VI; and Nevyl 38 Hen. VI, which is right.

lates^x, it was the common belief that he was appointed as soon as he was a bishop; and some have continued him near nine years in office. We have seen that he held the seals only from the 11th of October, 1456, (35 Hen. VI.) the tenth year of his consecration, to the 7th of July, 1460, about three years and three quarters^y. His conduct in resigning at so critical a juncture exposed him to suspicion, calumny, and censure^z. Disloyalty or languor in the cause of Henry was imputed to him, or he was represented as balancing between the two parties, and waiting the issue. He was comforted, however, by the entire approbation of his royal patron, who in a letter to Pope Pius II,^a written in November following, while he was in custody of the Yorkists, bore ample

Collier says he was *several* years chancellor.

Gale, Hist. and Antiq. of the Cathedral at Winchester, cites the Close Rolls, 35 Hen. VI. and gives the year 1457.

Dugdale makes him chancellor from 11th October, 1457, to 25th July 1460. Origines Juridicales.

Wharton, as also Richardson on Godwin, continue him chancellor to 25th July, 1460.

^x Budden, p. 75.

^y He was succeeded as chancellor by Nevyll bishop of Exeter, youngest brother of the earl of Warwick.

^z Budden, p. 79. Collier, Birch.

^a Budden, p. 80. See Appendix, N^o XV.

testimony

testimony to his innocence, his meritorious services, and unblemished reputation; at once furnishing a striking instance of his own justice and generosity, and of his regard for Waynflete, who could not fail, on his part, to be deeply penetrated with a lively sense of the kindness, and the affliction, of so condescending, so benevolent a master.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Bishop Waynflete under King Edward the Fourth, during the Confinement of King Henry.

SECT. I. **W**E may suppose Waynflete, at the calamitous æra of our history to which we have accompanied him, sorrowing for the misfortunes of king Henry and the Lancastrians, and deeply affected by the loss of public and private friends, by the diminution of his own consequence, by the apprehension of a sad reverse of fortune, by his present danger, and by the uncertainty of his future security.

SECT. II. BISHOP Longland^a related, that Waynflete “was in great dedignation with
“king Edward, and fled for fere of him into
“secrete corners, but at last was restorid to
“his goodes and the kinges favour.” We

^a Leland Itin. iv. p. 1. 50.

are likewise told^b that he suffered much for his loyalty to king Henry ; that, by his persuasion, the citizens of Winchester refused to proclaim Edward or acknowledge him for their sovereign ; and that he and they were sentenced to severe chastisement ; also that Edward was *ever averse* to him^c. But Budden^d dissents from Leland and Cooper respecting this conduct of Edward, and affirms that his clemency consoled the affliction of Waynflete, who seemed rather to have changed, than to have lost, his royal patron.

SECT. III. THAT a prelate who had enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Henry in so eminent a degree as Waynflete, and had been so closely connected with the Lancastrian chieftains, should be immediately countenanced and favoured by Edward, seems more than could be reasonably expected. That he should not be persecuted, may appear a tribute due to his personal merit and high reputation, as well as consonant with the generosity and justice for

^b Hist. and Antiq. of Winchester, vol. ii. p. 93. Gale, p. 102.

^c Godwin.

^d P. 81.

which

which the youthful conqueror has been celebrated^e.

SECT. IV. A DISPUTE^f had subsisted between the bishop and some of his tenants in Hampshire, especially of the manor of Eastmeon, concerning certain services, customs, and duties claimed by him. The king being in his progress in that county, in August 1461, was beset by a multitude of them, beseeching him to remedy their grievances. Not having leisure then to examine into the matter, he charged them to lay aside wilfulness, obstinacy, and turbulence; to continue to pay and do as aforetime; and, if they were injured, to send deputies fully instructed to him, when they should be heard and have an answer according to reason. On their coming to him while the parliament was sitting, he referred the business to lawyers, who were ordered to make their report to himself and the peers, after diligent attention to the allegations of each party. The three serjeants and his attorney gave a copi-

^e Budden, p. 81. 83.

^f Rolls of Parliament. Titus E. vii. MSS. Cotton. See Appendix, N^o XVI.

ous detail of particulars before the lords spiritual and temporal, in the parliament chamber, on the fourteenth of December, when they took until the morrow to deliberate. The lord chancellor then asking their advice, it was determined, after long and serious debate, that, considering the clear evidence produced to establish the claims of the bishop, he ought not to meet with any trouble or contradiction from the tenants, who had failed of showing sufficient cause for the exemptions which they solicited. On the morning of the sixteenth, the lord chancellor opened their proceedings to the king in parliament, in the presence of the lords and all the judges; when he “was agreed, well-contented and pleased, giving his good and gracious assent to the same.” The enemies of Waynflete were eager, it should seem, as soon as the revolution was effected, to stir up complaints against him, and to procure him disgrace or mortification. But we can discover no symptom of an hostile disposition in Edward toward Waynflete in this transaction. His behaviour is wise and temperate, and, with the peers of that very parliament which attainted Henry, he forbears to gratify any private distaste to his friend
by

by public partiality and injustice in a decision on his property. In the following year he ratified and confirmed to him and his successors the charters and privileges of his see^s.

SECT. V. KING Edward is said to have been unkindly disposed not only toward Waynflete and the friends, but also the works, of king Henry ; and, with the earl of Warwick, to have curtailed the estates of his two colleges, besides plundering them of moveables of great value^b. It appears that he formed early a design on Eton college ; for the year after his accession to the throne he annexed it to the royal chapel of Windsor, and pope Pius the Second confirmed the appropriation ; pensions being assigned to the provost, the fellows, and some other members. But Westbury, who had succeeded Waynflete, was a man of consummate prudence and courage. He strenuously opposed the union, and asserted the rights and privileges of the body over which he presided ; and, by refusing to acquiesce, while Henry was a fugitive and Waynflete fallen or in disgrace, nobly protected the munifi-

^s Rymer, t. xi. p. 639.

^b Leland, vol. ix. p. 33. Stow.

cence and upheld the institution of his founder; which escaped the threatened ruin, and, after suffering some changes in this reign, was renewed and established in that of Henry the Seventh by the authority of parliament; the bulleⁱ of pope Pius the Second having been previously revoked and annulled by a bulle of pope Paul the Second. Westbury in 1475 made a formal protestation^k and appeal, resembling that of Waynflete in 1451.

SECT. VI. POLICY perhaps induced king Edward to pass, in his second year, an act allowing all ecclesiastical persons indicted for any crime to be tried in the ecclesiastical court, (without the king's judges interfering on any account,) and protecting the clergy from the penalties of the statutes of *provisors* and *præmunire* passed in the sixteenth of Richard the Second^l. Archbishop Chichele^m had been scarcely able to refrain from tears, in a synod of the clergy held at London in 1439, when he recited the sufferings of the

ⁱ MS. Harl. N^o 7032. Hugget, vol. iii. p. 310, and vol. v.

^k Hugget, vol. ii.

^l Rymer, t. xi. 483. Rapin, vi. 17.

^m Duck V. Hen. Chichele, p. 42. 46. *Bates.*

church from a crafty interpretation and undue extension of these statutes. Its privileges were eluded, and its jurisdiction in danger of being annulled. They supplicated king Henry to remove the grievance by an act of parliament; and, in return for a gracious answer, granted him an entire tenth, and exempted his college of All Souls from the payment. Budden^a relates that Waynflete frequently presided by appointment of the archbishop in these assemblies; and particularly when, from a like motive, a subsidy was voted to enable the king to repel the Scots, who had made an incursion on the frontier; Henry or Edward, for no date is given, having by royal diploma then recently restored and secured the rights and immunities of the church, which had been convulsed and shaken, says my author, by the malevolent attacks of their subtile adversaries. The inns of court were now filled with lay students, and jealousy and animosity long subsisted between them and the ecclesiastics, by whom they were considered as formidable rivals.

^a P. 87. Ex Actis Synod. Londin.

SECT. VII. THE nation continued to be harassed with conspiracies and insurrections, until the queen after another battle (25 April 1464) escaped with prince Edward into Flanders; and a defeat in Northumberland reduced king Henry to live in caves and in concealment above a year, when he was betrayed, conveyed to London with his feet bound in the stirrups, and committed to the Tower°. Waynflete cannot be supposed an indifferent spectator of these great events. His prudence and address must have been often and fully exercised, in preserving a wary and inoffensive conduct at a period so critical and so replete with danger^p.

SECT. VIII. THE misfortunes, the capture, and confinement of king Henry must have deeply afflicted another prelate, bishop Bekyngton. Toward the end of the year in which their patron was imprisoned, Waynflete was deprived of this friend, and Wykeham's colleges, with Lincoln college, Oxford, of their especial protector and benefactor. At the latter, as at Winchester, a *beacon*^q

° Stow. Hume. Parliament. Hist. vol. ii.

^p Stow.

^q A. Wood, Gutch, p. 244.

and *ton* still alludes to his name; and in one window of the hall are the arms of Eton, in another of Waynflete, whom we may suppose to have concurred with him in acts of beneficence, and to have entertained a provincial attachment to the society. He was succeeded in his bishoprick by Robert Stillington, who had been collated in 1450 to the archdeaconry of Taunton in the same diocese, and had headed the party of the non-residents in a dispute between the canons, which, when wearied and exhausted by a troublesome and expensive litigation, they agreed to refer to the wisdom and equity of Waynflete, (perhaps while he held the seals, for I have not met with the date of the transaction,) by whom it was happily terminated.

SECT. IX. I HAVE not been able to discover whether any intercourse was allowed or carried on, between Waynflete and the captive monarch, during his long confinement of near nine years in the Tower. The piety and clemency of king Henry had conciliated the affection and reverence of the people, had been respected by the confederate chieftains when flushed with victory, and, added to

to his high rank, probably exempted him from rigorous or unhandsome treatment. If he was permitted, as I suppose, to see and converse with the bishop, their interviews gave no umbrage to the king *de facto* and *de jure*; who in 1466, of his special grace, quieted and exonerated him, and his successors in his see, from all debts, demands, penalties, and forfeitures to the crown, which he might have incurred; and further consulted his peace and tranquillity, in 1469, by granting with the authority of parliament to him, his heirs and executors, a most ample pardon of all crimes, misdemeanors, and transgressions, and a remission of their consequences; declaring and accepting him as a true liegeman, and receiving him into special favour^r. The preamble of this instrument sets forth, that the king had a regard to the manifest good deserts of the bishop, and that he had found him always grateful and trust-worthy. It appears that he was reconciled to him gradually, and not without previous trial of his behaviour.

^r Rymer Acta MSS. vol. i. 6 Edw. IV.

CHAPTER VII.

*Of Bishop Waynflete during the Remainder of
the Reign of King Edward the Fourth.*

SECT. I. **T**HE extirpation of the Lancastrian party had been nearly effected by battles, murthers, attainders, exile, and the scaffold, when Edward was destined in his turn to be for a time with Henry the sport of inconstant fortune. In 1470 his brother the duke of Clarence, with the earl of Warwick, fled to France, and concluded a treaty with queen Margaret, who consented that prince Edward her son should marry a daughter of Warwick, on condition that her husband Henry should be replaced on the throne. In eleven days, such was the turbulence and instability of the people, and such the power of their leaders, a revolution was accomplished. King Edward escaped from his bed to the sea-side, and to Holland, without a recompense to bestow on the captain of the vessel, except a robe, and

and a promise apparently of much less value. His queen took refuge in the sanctuary of Westminster. Henry was crowned again, 13th Oct. 1470. A parliament was assembled, and king Edward was included in a bill of attainder, and declared an usurper and traitor. But he remained not long absent. The city of London opened its gates to him. Henry, who was delivered up, (11th April 1471,) the archbishop of York holding him by the hand, was remanded to the Tower. Edward, taking him in his train, advanced to Barnet: Clarence joined him; when a mist was supposed to be raised by a certain conjurer, and the similarity of a sun and a star on the liveries of Edward and Warwick produced a mistake fatal to the Lancastrians. The earl, *the king-maker*, was slain, and no quarter given.

SECT. II. THE attentive reader will have noticed the mist and conjurer of this battle. Ignorance was not then confined to the people; it was esteemed as a privilege by the nobility. The earl of Worcester (Tibetot), who was beheaded during the revolution, was, whether Yorkist or Lancastrian, of more value to the nation than an hundred
iron-

iron-clad and iron-minded barons; if, as is affirmed, he was “struck with the first rays
“ of true science, which began to penetrate
“ from the south; and was zealous,” as he has been represented, “to propagate, by his
“ exhortations and example, the love of
“ letters among his unpolished country-
“ men^s.” So rude indeed and uncultivated were the vulgar, great and small, that more knowledge than usual in mathematics and astronomy produced to its possessor (John Stacie) not long afterwards the imputation of necromancy, a trial, torture, and death. What are our obligations to the Wykehams, the Waynfletes, and other worthies, by whose care and munificence, in sustaining literature when nearly expiring, our reason has been gradually enlarged from such abject, such debasing thralldom!

SECT. III. LIVERIES, badges, and devices were the fashion of the times. At the armed congress of barons at London in 1458, the earl of Warwick was attended by six hundred men, all in red jackets with ragged staves embroidered behind and before^t. On

^s Gilpin.

^t Baker.

the revolution in 1470 the governor of Calais put the garrison into his livery. King Edward on his return “swore deeply,” it is said, “and took the sacrament on it, that he “came not to disturb king Henry, but only “to recover his own inheritance;” and for the more show thereof wore an ostrich feather, prince Edward’s livery. King Henry IV. had a fox-tail dependent for his device. An eagle and padlock was that of John of Gaunt; a falcon and fetterlock, of Edmund duke of York, and of his son Edward IV, whose quibbling motto in French was a witicism without delicacy^u. A portcullis was the cognizance of the illegitimate branch of Beaufort, which king Henry VII, who descended from it, first inserted among the emblems of the crown, as heir of the royal line of Lancaster^x. Devices were admitted as ornaments by the architects, and still appear on various buildings of that age. But to return to public affairs:

SECT. IV. QUEEN Margaret landed at Weymouth on the day fatal to Warwick. She received a total overthrow near Tewks-

^u Walpole.

^x Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i.

bury on the 4th of May 1471. Prince Edward was conveyed to the tent of the conqueror, who smiting him on the face with his gauntlet, he was hurried away, and a dagger plunged into his bosom. Henry, composed as innocent, was murdered in the Tower^y. His queen succeeded to his prison; but was permitted to return to her native country in 1475, where she survived until 1482. Edward was crowned again^z, and now enjoyed the throne without a rival.

SECT. V. THE situation of Waynflete at the beginning of this extraordinary revolution must have been full of anxiety and danger. He is likely to have partaken largely in the general joy of the Lancastrians, on seeing Henry at liberty and in possession of the diadem. This pleasure was soon succeeded by the terrible carnage at Barnet and Tewksbury, and by deep affliction for the loss of prince Edward, whose spirit, joined to the heroism of the queen his mother, had banished the despair of a future restoration of his family. The pitiable end

^y Duck, V. Chich. p. 48.

^z Baker, Rapin, and other historians,

of the harmless Henry completed the tragedy, and we may believe that no one sorrowed more at its catastrophe than Waynflete^a. It should seem, however, that his zeal had been temperate, and his demeanor governed by discretion, since Edward, so early as the 30th of May in the same year, about a month before king Henry was put to death, granted a free and absolute pardon^b to him, in company of seven other prelates; probably admitting the obvious plea of gratitude, and of ancient connexion, as a reasonable excuse for his conduct.

SECT. VI. THE heavens at this æra of public confusion and discord seem to have been subject to disorder, as well as the minds of men, and to have shed a malign influence on the land. Waynflete, regarding physical calamity as a punishment of sins calling for repentance, ordered in 1464 (8th February) processions and litanies in his diocese, to obtain a wholesome temperature of

^a Dr. Heylin's poem, entitled "Wainflete's Memorial," consists of one hundred and sixty stanzas, each of nine verses. See a specimen in the Appendix, N^o XVIII.

^b Rymer, t. xi. p. 711.

the air, with a kindly season for the cattle and fruits of the earth, and to avert the reigning mortality and pestilence: also in 1467 (9th October) to procure the cessation of a fatal distemper which raged in the borough of Southwark and its vicinity, among innocents and children who had scarcely attained to the use of reason; on account, it was feared, of the iniquities of their fathers: also in 1470, when the country was afflicted in an uncommon degree by various kinds of disturbances, and by bad air and tempests. Edward was then in arms against the Scots, and one suffrage was for the prosperity and success of his expedition.

SECT. VII. THE bishop, until he was made chancellor, had held frequent general ordinations, excepting a few instances, in person, at various places in his diocese; in the chapels of his manors of Merwell, of Southwark, of Waltham, of Esher, of his palace of Wolvesey, in the collegiate church of St. Elizabeth by Wynton, and in his cathedral. He was then prevented from continuing them in the same manner, by multiplicity of business, and a constant attendance

ance on the court. It appears from his Register that he held four ordinations in 1457, the year after he was made lord chancellor; one at the conventual church of Mottesfont in April, and one at Rumsey in September, 1458; and in the chapel of his manor of South Waltham in September 1480. During the above interval, and afterwards, his suffragan, William bishop of Sidon, a monk of the order of St. Austin, (who was appointed to the same office by the archbishop of Canterbury in 1468,) performed that duty for him almost uninterruptedly; for the last time on the 20th of May 1486. The whole diocese had experienced the diligence of their bishop in spiritual matters, and especially the religious houses, which abounded. His paternal care was exerted to reform their abuses, and to restore them, if possible, to their primitive purity. When the civil tempest was abated, he resumed his wonted attention to these affairs. In particular, he had begun an inquisition into the state, the morals, life, and conversation of the abbat and regulars of the monastery of St. Peter de Hyde near Winchester; which he continued by commissions in 1469, a variety of
arduous

arduous business not permitting his personal presence; and concluded in 1471 by giving the society a set of injunctions for their guidance, and by the banishment of the abbat with a pension of fifty pounds a year for his maintenance.

SECT. VIII. WAYNFLETE was among the lords spiritual and temporal assembled with other persons of quality in July 1471, when Edward exacted from them an oath of fealty^c to his infant son, born during his short exile, whom he soon after created prince of Wales as heir-apparent.

In 1472 pope Sixtus IV. notified to king Edward the sending of the red hat designed for the archbishop of Canterbury (Bourchier) by his predecessor Paul II, who had declared him a cardinal. It was delivered on the 31st of May at Lambeth, in the presence of bishop Stillyngton lord chancellor, three other prelates, the suffragan of the archbishop, the prior of Christ-church, London, the archdeacon of Canterbury, and of many barons, knights, and nobles, citizens of

^c Rymer, t. xi. p. 714.

London,

London, and venerable persons, no solemnity or ceremony being omitted. The mass *De Sancto Spiritu* was celebrated by the bishop of Winchester, who also placed the hat tinged with the blood of Christ on the head of the new cardinal^d.

SECT. IX. THE bishop, who was always assiduous in the discharge of his religious functions, commonly attended the solemnities of the order of the Garter. In particular he was present in 1476 (27th February) when king Edward held a grand festival at Windsor in most royal manner. The sovereign with the knights, “being all mounted
“on horsebacke in their habits of blew,
“rode to the chapiter; from thence they
“went to the quire on footc,” and when even-song was over, up again to the castle^e. Waynflete, as prelate of the order, performed the service of the day, St. George the martyr, in the chapel.

SECT. X. THE bishop continued his at-

^d MSS. C. C. C. C. N^o 170, p. 242. Budden. He cites M. Parker in V. ex lib. J. Ryd in Coll. C. C. C.

^e Stow, p. 429.

tendance

tendance on the court^f. He was present with many lords of the council at Staunford in 1473, when the great seal was delivered (27th July) to the bishop of Durham^g, and was frequently with the king at other times and places. We have reason to believe that he was well received and in favour, as Edward confirmed by charter^h the grants made to his college by king Henry, and added licences of mortmaynⁱ, with other tokens of good will, which met with a grateful return on the part of the founder. But this distinction was enjoyed without his losing the regard of the Lancastrian party; and the respect they showed him, proves that they did not consider it as gained by temporizing and by servility. If he suffered not as some other prelates, if he was neither imprisoned, exiled, nor attainted for his attachment to king Henry, candour will pro-

^f He is recorded as absent *on a good account*, 31 Hen. VI. He attended 33 and 34 Hen. VI, also 3, 7, 17, 22 Edw. IV. In 1481 Edward, occupied by the very great cares of his kingdom, could not be present, and Waynflete did not attend, but we find him there again in the following year. *Anstis*.

^g Rymer, t. xi. p. 783. *Stow*.

^h Cartæ Regis, &c. N° 48. *Index*.

ⁱ Three, each of £.500, were issued 15, 17, 18 Edw. IV.—*Mortmaynes*, N° 2. 7. 15. *Index*.

nounce that he was withheld by the natural mildness of his disposition from taking so bold and active a part; and that his subsequent security was the result of his age, and of a character, in which the virtues of the truly Christian bishop were unmixed and unsullied by the ferocity of the warrior and the turbulence of the politician.

CHAPTER VIII.

Proceedings at Oxford, with the Building and Settling of Magdalen College, to the End of the Reign of Edward the Fourth.

SECT. I. **T**HOUGH public confusion was unfriendly to the designs of Waynflete at Oxford, yet even in this period his college had met with benefactors.

Thomas Ingledew, one of his chaplains, of the diocese of York, had given with his own hands to the president and perpetual fellows, in October 1461, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-three marks (£. 508. 13s. 4d.) with which they purchased land and rents to the yearly amount of twenty-four pounds sterling; for the augmentation of two fellowships, to be filled for ever by clerks born in the dioceses of York and Durham rather than elsewhere; who, within six months after his decease, were to celebrate mass for his soul and for that of John Bowyke, clerk; for the souls of his parents, of Elionare Aske

and others to whom he was obliged: and the society engaged to pray for his soul and that of Bowyke, as benefactors and aiders of the college. He gave also certain jewels and books, and directed a small distribution of money (one of seven and one of five pence) to the poor, on some particular festivals, to be made at the college gate^a. About the same time John Forman, one of the bachelor fellows named in the charter of Magdalen hall, and perpetual vicar of Ruston by Wakefield in Yorkshire, delivered to the president and fellows one hundred marks (£.66. 13s. 4d.) for the use of the college, to be employed on fit, lawful, and honest occasions; on condition that they should always have a fellow a native of that county; to be elected by him while living; to be of his family, that is, descended from John his

^a Compositio T. Ingledew. A. Wood, p. 189. His account is not correct. He calls him *John*, but is wrong.

Ingledew appointed *xxd.* to be distributed to the poor at the college gate, on certain festivals, as did likewise Preston, another benefactor; each to the amount of 3s. 7d. yearly. The like sum, and also bread, was distributed at other feasts, as on Midsummer and Magdalen day, but only of the liberality of the society and not of duty. MS. Harl. N^o 4240, p. 15. "Certayne advertisements
"and informations geven by the President and Seniors concerning
"the Hospital." Signed by N. Bonde and eighteen Fellows.

father;

father; or, no such candidate appearing, to be born in or near the parishes of Rothwell and Ruston, one his birth-place, the other his benefice; to be a priest; to say mass for his soul, and to go several times yearly to sow the word about that neighbourhood^b. The same person gave, the year before Waynflete died, (13 Aug. 1485,) a sum of money for a chest, to be called *Mutuum Forman*, and twenty pounds for the buying of a parcel of land in Golder^c.

SECT. II. THE founder had continued his attention to the endowment of his college.

William de Braiosa^d had given in 1075 the churches of St. Peter at Sele, St. Nicholas at Bramber and at Shoreham, with some others in the county of Sussex, to the abbey of St. Florence at Salmur in France. A convent of Benedictine monks from that mo-

^b Compositio J. Forman. I have not seen any copy with a date. A. Wood, p. 188.

^c Compositiones, N^o 15. *Index*. N^o 13 is "Memoranda quædam de recept. pecuniæ dat. per Johan. Forman; sine dat."

Dr. Clerke did not know when the money called *Mutuum Forman* was given, but makes it distinct from his composition.

^d Tanner Notit. Mon. p. 552. The rectory of Sele, with the glebe-lands and rent of houses once belonging to the priory, was valued at £. 26. 9s. 9d.

nastery was soon after fixed at Sele. This alien priory was made denizon in 1396; when the charter describes it as founded by the ancestors of Thomas lord Mareschal and Nottingham. The grant of it to Waynflete was ratified by John duke of Norfolk, and also by his son in October 1451; who relinquished to him the patronage and advowson. In the process for the annexion and appropriation, before the delegates of the bishop of Chichester in 1469, and of the Pope in 1471, John Waynflete was examined as dean and as archdeacon, to prove the seals of his chapter and of the bishops of Chichester and Winchester; and it is remarkable, Dr. William Gyfford deposed that the founder had admitted several persons to be presidents of his college, and that he had been of the number^e. President Tybarde and the society made Gyfford, with others, their attorney in July 1474 to take possession^f.

^e Scale in gñre, N^o 62. *ibid.* L.—N^o 18. N^o 17. *Appropriat. et Uniones*, N^o 22. N^o 7. 1^a. 1^b, *Privatio Prioris et Unio Coll. Index.*

Dr. Gyfford in the last process gave in evidence that his age was about 44. He was a clerk, and was constituted by the college one of their attornies to take possession of all goods &c. given by friends and benefactors, and by the founder. 1 April, 21 Edw. IV. 1481. Again with W^m. Holden, 1 Hen. VII.

^f Registr. A.

SECT. III. As the buildings of the hospital of St. John were dispersed and irregular, and far too small for the reception of the new society, Waynflete had resolved to alter and enlarge them, to render their form more commodious, and to make the additions requisite for the comfort and convenience of a collegiate body. His progress had been suspended or retarded by his private troubles and the calamities of the nation. The return of public tranquillity afforded him leisure for a review of his plans; and the valuable see which he possessed, with his personal fortune, enabled him to carry them into execution §,

SECT. IV. THE ceremony of dedicating the college to St. Mary Magdalen was perhaps intended to be solemnized when William Wyrcestre made the founder (16 Dec. 1473) a present of a book^h, which had belonged to sir John Fastolff, now in the archives of the Library; (a manuscript of the reign of Henry the Third, in the opinion of Hearne,) and entitled "*De Sacramentis Dedi-*

§ Lowth, sect. vi.

^h Budden, p. 88. Hearne Præf. Lib. Nig. Scacc. p. xxii, xxv, xix. See A. Wood Hist. et Antiq. p. 346.

" *cationis*,

“*cationis, Sermo.*” The author was Ivo, bishop of Chartresⁱ. The subject seems to have suggested the offering, which, it may be conjectured, had a further view, to remind the bishop of a former compliment, Wyrcestre having dedicated and presented to him in August, the same year, an English version of Tully *De Senectute*, for which he complains in his Diary “*se nullum regar-*
“*dum de episcopo recepisse*”^k. What he did not obtain from such a bishop, it may be presumed he did not deserve.

ⁱ “Ivo sive Yvo (Lantfranci, Prioris tunc Beccensis, postea “*Archiep. Cantuar. auditor*) ex abbate S. Quintini ad muros Bel-
“*lovacenses, Ord. Augustiniani, Episcopus ab A. 1090 ad 1117,*
“*Carnotensis, vir multarum virtutum et litterarum.*” J. A. Fabricii Biblioth. med. et inf. Lat. iv. 605, 606.

A. Wood supposed Wyrcestre the author of the Treatise *De Sacramentis*, but Hearne asserts that he only delivered it to him by order, and as the gift of Sir John Fastolf. I am indebted to Mr. Loveday for the name of the true author.

The MS. is on parchment, in 8vo., and at the beginning Wyrcestre has written,

“*Suo domino colendissimo magistro Willelmo Waynfleete, se-*
“*dis ecclesiæ cathedralis Sancti Swythini Wyntoniensis episcopo,*
“*quæ olim ante tempus consecrationis dictæ ecclesiæ templum*
“*Dagon vocabatur tempore paganorum gencium, et præsentatur*
“*domino præscripto episcopo de beneficio domini Johannis Fas-*
“*tolf, militis, ob memoriam sui, quamvis modicum fuerit quan-*
“*titatis, die 16 mensis Decembris anno Christi 1473º. per Willel-*
“*mum Wyrcestre.*” Hearne, p. xxv.

^k Budden, p. 88.

SECT.

SECT. V. THE foundation-stone of the college was sanctified on the fifth of May, 1474, by the venerable father Robert Toly, bishop of St. David's, in his pontificals, and respectfully deposited in its place, the middle of the high altar, by president Tybard¹. The quarry of Hedington, which had been discovered in the reign of Henry the Third, was now in higher repute than that of Hinxey^m, and from it the stone for the edifice was taken. We find Waynflete contracting with William Orchyerd, the principal mason, in 1475, 1478, and the following year, for finishing the tower over the gateway with a pyramid sixteen feet high above the level of the gutter; for crowning the walls of the chapel and hall with niched battlements, for a coping to these and the library; for completing the chambers, cloisters, and other imperfect portions of the fabric; and for fashioning the great window of the chapel, with the windows of the chambers, after the model of All Soulsⁿ.

SECT.

¹ A. Wood Hist. et Antiq. p. 207, from an Account-book begun by Master Richard Berne in 1473.

^m Appendix Lib. Nig. Scacc. by Hearne, p. 570.

ⁿ The fashion of the great window has (probably) been altered, to admit a representation of The Last Judgement, as painted by
Schwartz

SECT. VI. KING Edward was now building his chapel at Windsor. Some friends of the university of Oxford made an offer to finish the divinity-school, which had been founded by the munificence of duke Humphrey, but from want of money was not completed°. In March 1475 the chancellor (Dr. Chaundler) and convocation represented to the king^p, in an humble address, that they could not proceed on this important business, which had been suspended near sixty years, because all the stone-masons were engaged for his magnificent works; that, if it was deferred, they were apprehensive of losing by death those liberal patrons who had undertaken to defray the expense; that, seeing his ardour in erecting a fabric to

Schwartz for the consort of William, fifth duke of Bavaria. A circular print engraved by Sadeler, in the lodgings of the president, exhibits the design, which is imperfect in the window, the glass having received much injury from a storm.

This window has been lately restored by Mr. Eckington, from the engraved print. Of the designer, Christopher Schwartz, some account may be found in D'Argenville's *Vie des Peintres*, tom. iii. p. 15. He was born at Ingoldstadt in 1550, and died 1594.

EDITOR.

° A. Wood, ii. 22. a. Twyne. Hearne's Collection of Discourses, p. 302, 303, where for *Wikham* read *Waynflete*. See Budden, p. 83.

^p See Appendix, N° XIX.

the

the glory of God, they did not dare to request him for any of his men; but, as he had granted some to the bishop of Winchester, asked only the royal permission to use such as they could prevail on him to spare. The king, as also Waynflete, whom they solicited by letter, complied with the desire of the university.

SECT. VII. It was probably about the same time that the chancellor and regents of the university acknowledged, in a letter to the bishop, their having received from him the greatest benefits; and, after citing Cicero, as saying it is the characteristic of a noble and ingenuous mind, to whom one owes much to be willing to owe very much, —petitioned to be indulged with the use of the machines for building which had been prepared for the service of his college; representing, that they were now intent on completing the new schools (*those of divinity and canon law*); that they were destitute of these necessities, and could not proceed without them; that a large sum of money would be exhausted, and the consummation of the work be retarded, if they were to set about providing them; that the remedy of these

these evils was in his power : assuring him, that as their thanks were due for the obligations which he had conferred on them unasked ; so, on granting what they requested, he would be entitled to, and should receive, a still larger tribute of their gratitude^a. Waynflete again complied with their desire. The cieling of the divinity-school, which is a curious piece of Gothic masonry, was finished about 1480.

SECT. VIII. A REQUEST of a different nature was made to the bishop by the chancellor and regents, probably in 1477. They represent to him that an obstinate litigation had prevailed between a doctor of divinity (Gylbert Haydok) and a person of his household (Thomas Davers) ; and as one prosecuted at common law, and the other claimed the privileges of an academic, they beseech him, from an apprehension that otherwise a risque of their franchises would ensue, to terminate the dispute by his mediation ; as-

^a See Appendix, N^o XX.

This letter has been cited as countenancing an opinion that Waynflete possessed no little skill in architecture, or the direction of public buildings, and as showing that he had the conduct of the chapel at Windsor in the reign of Edward IV. See Monum. Sep.

suring

suring him it would be regarded as a public benefit. In their letter they seem to have studied for epithets sufficiently expressive of his character and their gratitude; styling him *magnificent, most constant, most humane*; and returning him *immortal thanks*, as having been friendly to them beyond any one of that age^r.

SECT. IX. FROM the letters we have cited it has been inferred as probable, that Waynflete was chancellor of the university of Oxford. Some writers^s have even mentioned him as such; and Budden agrees with them as to the fact, but is unable to ascertain the time when, *the public records being dissipated through the neglect of certain persons*. Others have made him fill the office about the year of his advancement to the prelacy; but that it was not occupied by him then, has been proved by Antony Wood; and it seems to have escaped observation, that the letters are addressed to him by the chancellor. The post at this period was commonly possessed by some academic

^r See Appendix, N^o XXI. Budden, p. 84.

^s Holinshed, p. 1283. Budden, p. 84. F. Thinnus in Catal. Cancell. Angl. Birch.

resident in the university^t. Dr. Chaundler continued chancellor from 1457 to 1461, when he was succeeded by bishop Nevyll. He was chancellor again in 1472^u, and remained until 1479, when he resigned on account of his age.

SECT. X. THE scholars which had remained in Magdalen hall removed with the president to the college, before the chapel was finished; and the society made use of the oratory of the hospital for their place of worship^x. The hall on their quitting it resumed its old name of Bostar hall; was for a while inhabited by academics; then let to a tailor; and in 1482 granted by the college, with the garden, on lease to a vintner and another tenant for eighty-one years, at the annual rent of twenty-six shillings and eight pence^y. The society had before celebrated

^t A. Wood, p. 308, 386.

^u A. Wood, p. 413.

^x A. Wood, p. 188, 207, 208.

^y Registr. A. f. 14. "Quod quidem tenementum situatur inter
"tenementum priorissæ et conventus de Lytlymore ex parte oc-
"cidentalī et ten. pertinens ad capellam S. Mariæ Virginis in ec-
"cles. S. Petri ex parte orientali; et viam regiam ducentem a porta
"orientali ejusdem villæ versus quadrivium." *Index of Leases*,
p. 60.

divine service in the parish church of St. Peter's in the East^z. On their translation to the hospital, the vicar and patron, Merton college, laid claim to tythes, to the privilege of administering the sacramental and funeral rites, and of receiving dues and oblations within its precincts, as being in that parish; and, after some demur, it was agreed to settle (10th April 1480) a yearly pension of twenty-six shillings and eight pence on the vicar for ever, in lieu of all demands^a. It was the desire of Waynflete, that his college, founded at a great expense, might be exempted with the inclosure from the jurisdiction of the bishop of Lincoln, and in future be subject to that of the bishop of Winchester. The former bishop complied with his request (6th July 1480), after carefully treating with the dean and chapter; considering his devout intention in it as useful to mother church, and expedient for the quiet study of the president and scholars^b. A bulle of approbation was obtained from the Pope, which also confirmed the proceedings under

^z A. Wood. Gutch, p. 329.

^a Registr. Coll. A. Registr. *Lincoln*.

^b Registr. *Lincoln*.

his predecessor^c. Waynflete soon after constituted his successors in his see the visitors of his college and interpreters of his statutes; and the Pope by a decree rendered the office of president compatible with any other ecclesiastical benefices with and without cure, and with any dignities; their emoluments to be enjoyed without obligation to residence.

SECT. XI. THE society of Magdalen college had been governed twenty-one years without statutes in an honourable and laudable manner by president Tybarde^d. The scattered members being collected into one body, the founder resolved to furnish it with a code of laws, the ground-work taken, as for king Henry's colleges, from the institutes of Wykeham^e. Tybarde being worn out with age, he had selected a fit person to succeed him in his office, and at the same time to introduce his intended regulations. A predilection for New college is implied in the tale, that he proposed (we are not told

^c Registr. *Lincoln*. Cartæ Regis, N^o 45, 46. *Index*.

^d Registr. Coll. A.

^e Lowth, p. 195,

when)

when) to double their revenue, if the society would pray for his soul jointly with that of Wykeham, as co-founder; which offer was refused: but this, though said to be *recorded*^f, requires to be fully authenticated before it will challenge any degree of credit; for we cannot suppose that Waynflete would either persuade them to a breach of statute, or condescend to remove the difficulty, if possible, by an abuse of his visitatorial power. We have a surer evidence of his attention and regard, in his having now taken a president from it, and ordained that the person to be elected in future should be a fellow either of his own or of that society, or one who had quitted either college on some just and lawful occasion^g.

SECT. XII. MASTER Richard Mayew, S. T. P.^h then lately fellow of New college, whom Waynflete had appointed to be his first sworn president, arrived at Magdalen

^f Hist. of Winton, vol. i. p. 59.

^g Statut. Coll.

^h S. T. B. Le Neve.

Mayo, or Maio, a local surname from Ireland, corrupted into Mayow, and thence into Mayew. L.

college the 23d of August, 1480, on the vigil of St. Bartholomew the apostle. The venerable Tybarde received him most politely, with all love, honour, and respect, and the same day resigned his office. The next day Dr. Mayew delivered, in the great hall of the college, a short oration exhorting to unity and peace, grounded on Galatians vi. 2: "Alter alterius onera portate;" and took the oath prescribed by the founder, in the presence of all the masters and bachelors of the college then in the universityⁱ. After this ceremony he produced letters mandatory for the receiving and humbly obeying him as president; and also certain statutes concerning the state of the college, and the good government of the scholars. At the same time Mr. Richard Bernys, who had been previously admitted perpetual fellow by the founder, was received as vice-president; and Mr. William Colett as bursar; being the first to whom the oath of their offices was administered.

ⁱ Of one B. D., twenty-two masters of arts, seven bachelors. Absentees six. The same day a fellow was admitted. After mention of those present, the Register adds, "Et hii omnes fuerunt scolares in annis probationis."

In 1480 the society presented to the vicarage of Willoughby.

About

About ten of the masters refused to swear to observe the statutes, and by order of the president were deprived of their commons until they consented^k. Tybarde, who survived only to the seventeenth of the following November, was honourably interred in the middle of the inner chapel. The spot was marked by a brass plate, representing him with hands erect, I suppose as in prayer, and under the portrait an epitaph in Latin verse^l. His will is the first of several proved before president Mayew, whom Waynflete as ordinary of the college had appointed his commissary^m. Mass, it should seem, was celebrated for him at certain times; as in an inventoryⁿ of the sacred effects belonging to the chapel, made 10 Hen. VII, a cope is mentioned with an inscription in *Orfreys*, “Orate pro anima Magistri Tybarde,” which was probably intended to be worn by the officiating priest. “Requi-

^k Registr. Coll. Magd. A. f. 1, 3, 5.

The statutes were “De Habitibus Scolariū,” and “In quibus obediēde debent scolares presidenti.”

^l A. Wood. Gutch, p. 331.

^m Registr. Coll. Magd. A.

ⁿ Ibid.

“escat in pace. Amen!” says the College-register °.

SECT. XIII. THE baneful effects of civil discord had been severely felt by the liberal sciences in general. Grammar-learning in particular had languished to such a degree, that the university of Oxford, apprehensive of its total extinction, and of the consequent invasion of barbarism, had solicited the bishop of Lincoln, their diocesan, to interpose in its behalf, and to afford it encouragement^p. Waynflete had already appeared as a patron of this study. He knew it was idle to provide for the nurture of the plant, and to expect the produce, if the seed was not sown. From the Easter preceding the arrival of his new president, he had employed a master and usher to teach *gratis*, at his expense, in a certain low hall within the college, on the south side of the chapel; part of the old building or hospital; and, it should seem, under the chapel of St. John, to which was an ascent by stairs. It was his design

° Registr. Coll. Magd. A. f. 1.

^p A. Wood, p. 228. Chadworth, provost of King's college, was bishop of Lincoln from 1452 to 1471.

to erect an edifice near the College-gate, with certain chambers and lodgings for a master and usher over it, and with a kitchen adjoining for its use^a; which was begun in August 1480, in the first month and year of president Mayew; Mr. Bernys being appointed prefect or overseer. The grammar-school was translated to it when finished; and the low hall, then unoccupied, was converted into an alms-house.

SECT. XIV. ON the 20th of September 1481 the bishop repaired to Oxford, to supervise the state of his society and the new buildings; taking with him the deeds or writings of several manors and estates belonging to it. He was respectfully received into his college with a procession by the president and scholars, not only as founder, but as their ordinary and visitor. The president, after his entry, addressed to him a thesis or proposition, and short congratulatory oration on his arrival; to the praise, honour, and glory, of Almighty God; and on the magnificence of his name and works.

^a Registr. A. p. 3. "Cum cameris superioribus, et cum coquina dicte scole necessaria."

On the 22d, Waynflete set out for Wodestoke, where king Edward, of his own accord and of his special favour, promised him to visit his new college in the evening, and to pass the night there; which pleased the founder in a very high degree. After sunset he entered the parish of St. Giles with a multitude of men, innumerable torches burning before him. The chancellor, Mr. Lionel Wydevyle, brother to the queen, and successor of Dr. Chaundler, with the masters regent and non-regent, received him honourably without the university, and escorted him to Magdalen college. He was there received in like manner, and introduced by Waynflete, the president and scholars in procession. With him came the bishops of Chichester, Ely, and Rochester, the earl of Lincoln lord high treasurer, lord Stanely, lord Dacors of Sussex, sir Thomas Barowyg knight, and many other nobles; who all met with an honourable reception from the founder, and passed the night in the college.

The 23d, being Sunday, the king with very many of his lords spiritual and temporal, and other persons of quality, tarried, *as was decent*, says the Register, until after dinner and noon-tide. The president, between
mattins

mattins and the procession, delivered by command of the founder, before the king and his nobles, a brief congratulatory oration^r on the arrival of his majesty, and supplicated for his special favour toward the university and college. Edward replied to every article with sufficient *fecondity* and *facondity*, says the Register^s, graciously assenting to all the petitions. He then, in a respectful and orderly^t manner, followed with his lords the procession round the court and boundary of the college.

On Monday the king with his suite attended the public disputations of the university, and a prælection in divinity which he had founded; and of which he deemed so highly, that on account of it he had lately sent some of his relations, and in particular Edmund Pole his nephew, to Oxford. The chancellor, Wydevyle, was now reader. The king was present also at other academical exercises, and on his departure testified his regard for letters. The mother of his queen, and the countess of Suffolk, who with a numerous train of ladies had accompanied him

^r "Quandam propositionem brevem congratulatoriam."

^s "Feconde et faconde satis."

^t "Honorifice et ordinate."

from

from Wodestoke, received honorary gifts from the university.

SECT. XV. THE founder, who made some stay at his college, was present on the 10th of October at the election of bursars, which had hitherto been prevented by the want of statutes and other necessary arrangements. The president in the preceding year had deputed Mr. Robert Bonde and Mr. Thomas Chypnam to that office. Mr. John Wellow and Mr. William Bokyrfelde were chosen unanimously for the future year by the thirteen seniors; the vote of each being openly and publicly demanded by the president. Bonde the third bursar was to superintend in the bake-house, brew-house, and slaughter-house. The oath was administered to all of them by the president^u.

SECT. XVI. THIS year (1481) the union of a hospital or chantry at Romney in Kent

^u Registr. Coll. A. f. 5. 8.

William Colet and Atwater were bursars before Wellow and Bokerfield or Buckerfield. Dr. Clerk, lib. 1662, p. 48.

In Reg. A. f. 8, I read Robyrfelde; f. 48, Cokerfeld. The name is Bokyrfylde, f. 16. He died in 1485, when letters of administration to his effects were granted by Dr. Mayew.

with

with the college was completed. The hospital had been founded for lepers by Adam de Cherring, in the time of Baldwin archbishop of Canterbury, or between the years 1184 and 1191, in honour of St. Stephen and St. Thomas Becket^x. In 1363, it being decayed and forsaken, John Frauncys, then patron, re-established there a master and one priest. Waynflete possessed half of the right to present to the chapel, with all lands, tenements, meadows, and appurtenances of the moiety, as long before as 1459; and also of the whole right of John Fraes, Thomas Hoo, and Alexander Altham in the hospital^y. He probably became the sole proprietor by purchase.

SECT. XVII. It is related by Leland^z, that he had been informed on testimony deserving credit, that “a good part of the
“buildings of Eton college accrued by
“means and at the expense of Waynflete;
“for he was a very great favourer of the
“work begun by king Henry, but left very

^x Tanner Notit. Mon. p. 217.

^y Romney. *Index of Deeds*.

^z Lelande, vol. ix. 33; vol. iv. pt. i. p. 50.

“onper-

“onperfect and raully.” We have evidence to corroborate the assertion. He appears^a an annual contributor to the fabric as early as the year 1449. He agreed with Orgard, or Orchyerd, for the digging of a sufficient quantity of stone at Hedington, to be delivered within a limited time, for the use of Eton and of his own college. He also contracted for lead for Eton^b in 1482. The same year (25th July) Mr. Berne, his vice-president, paid by his order for the carriage of stone for the chapel there from the revenue of Magdalen^c. It was probable that the stone-work of both colleges was nearly finished, as the quarry at Hedington was let to a mason in 1482.

SECT. XVIII. DR. Mayew returned from

^a Budden, p. 71.

^b Indentura Fundatoris Eton. Jul. 25. 22 Ed. IV.

“Betwene the reverend ffader in God William bisshop of Wynchestre, and Johan. Woodhows of Wynefelde in the counte of Derby, who bargains to delyver at the college of Eton, to the bp. or his assignes, vi ffodyr of ledde before next St. Bertholomew, to be paid vij marke for every ffodur; xxvij marke received in advance at the time of sealing and interchanging the indentures.”

^c “Solut. Mr^o Berne pro vectura lapidum pro ecclesia de Eton, ut per billam sua manu scriptam, et signo suo sigillat. mandato dⁿⁱ fundatoris 111^{li}.” Lib. Comp.

the founder on the 18th of July^d 1482, with certain ordinances and statutes; particularly the statute concerning the election of scholars to a year of probation and admission to be actual fellows; on which the scholars, to whom he confided them, deliberated during the 19th. On the next day he admitted twenty actual and perpetual fellows^e. Then also the first deans were elected, with the unanimous consent of all the seniors of the college; Mr. William Rydall dean of divinity, Mr. Thomas Kerver and Mr. William Fell, deans of the faculty of arts. The president, vice-president, and three deans next proceeded, as the founder and the statutes had directed, to the election of *middle commoners*^f, vulgarly called demys, which lasted three days. On the 26th the president and all the fellows proceeded to elect scholars to a year of probation^g. An oath,

^d Registr. A. f. 15. The royal grant for the foundation is also dated 18th July.

^e “In veros et perpetuos socios, quorum nomina et agnomina sequuntur, &c.”

Marye Mawdelen College vulg. nuncupat.

^f They were admitted *ad medias cominas*, or *communas*, *collegii*.

^g Sixteen masters of arts, five bachelors, were elected, all or most the same as probationers in 1480.

as the statute enjoined, was required from all who were chosen^h. The restriction of fellowships and demyships to particular counties and dioceses took place, it is apprehended, at this timeⁱ. The only qualifications before required for a demyship were, to be versed in grammar, in logic, and in plain chant^k. The number of fellows and demys was not yet fixed. Sixteen masters and five bachelors of arts were elected probationers. At the admission of demys on the 28th of July, eighteen who had attained to their sixteenth year were sworn; and all these had been of the college before, in commons, without the oath and statutes. Their counties are specified. The first sworn was Nicholas Tycheborn of Hampshire. Seven were admitted but not sworn, being under age; and four nominated, but not admitted.

SECT. XIX. THE same year (1482) was remarkable for a disturbance, created at the election of proctors for the university by

^h Oath of the scholars at their admission, f. 17. Reg.

ⁱ See their names and surnames, f. 18; also f. 32; f. 20 to 25; and f. 51. F. 26 is the admission of a demy of Lancashire county, York diocese.

^k A. Wood, p. 189.

the regent masters of Magdalen college. Waynflete, whose interposition was required, directed that the smaller should be guided by the larger party. Three who refused to submit to the majority and their decision, were, after due deliberation, dismissed from the society in consequence of his letter^l; and the Register adds, that this conduct of the president and masters was highly agreeable to the founder^m. The same letter, with the statute which directs how dissensions should be pacified, was again taken into consideration by the president, officers, and six seniors assembled in the hallⁿ, in 1488; when they made a decree, that in future no fellow or scholar should labour, or be any way concerned, in obtaining the proctorship for himself or another without the consent of the president, or, in his absence, of the vice-president, and a majority of the masters; under the penalty of immediate expulsion, in case of perseverance after an admonition to desist.

SECT. XX. IN the following year king

^l See Appendix, N^o XXII.

^m Registr. A.

ⁿ Ibid.

Edward,

Edward, distressed by the situation of his affairs foreign and domestic, fell into a deep melancholy. He died April 9th, 1482, and was buried on the 19th. His body was conveyed from Westminster to Eton, where it was received by the procession of Windsor^o. It was censed at the castle-gate by the archbishop of York; and by the bishop of Winchester, who was also present, with divers great persons, when his effects were sequestered by the archbishop of Canterbury, his executors not administering to his will^p. The body was discovered in March 1789, in repairing the choir of St. George's chapel at Windsor^q.

• Sandford's Geneal. Hist. p. 392.

^p Nichols's Collection of Wills.

^q A particular account of this discovery, drawn up by Mr. Emlyn, may be seen in the third volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*, at plate VII. ——— EDITOR.

CHAPTER IX.

Proceedings at Oxford in the time of King Richard the Third ; with the Building of the Chapel and School-house at Waynflete in Lincolnshire.

SECT. I. **I**T was affirmed and believed of king Richard the Third, by the multitude, that he had stabbed prince Edward after the battle of Tewksbury, had assassinated king Henry in his bed, and had compassed the destruction of the duke of Clarence, his own brother. He had besides recently usurped the throne, not without bloodshed ; and had shut up the young king Edward the Fifth and the prince, his nephews, in the Tower. He was, however, as yet guiltless of their murther^a, when he resolved

^a Stow. Baker. He was crowned with his queen, July 6, 1483, and afterwards visited Gloucester. On the journey he devised the smothering of the young king Edward Vth and his little brother, in the Tower, which foul deed was perpetrated before the month expired. Richard issued the same year proclamations for the reformation of manners, and one is directed to the bishop of Winchester. Rymer, c. xii. p. 205.

to visit Magdalen college on his way to Gloucester.

In this most barbarous age, great crimes, especially those of ambition and party, appear not to have excited general horror; or it was necessary to dissemble detestation. Whatever his feelings were, the bishop of Winchester repaired to Oxford on the twenty-second of July to provide for the entertainment of king Richard, and to supervise the state of his college and its buildings^b.

SECT. II. THE chancellor, Wydevyle, now bishop of Salisbury^c, with the masters regent and non-regent, respectfully met king Richard without the University on his approach from Windsor, on the twenty-fourth of July. He was afterwards honourably received and conducted in procession into Magdalen college by the founder, his president, and scholars; and there passed the night, as also that of the day following, which was the feast of St. James the apostle; and on the feast of St. Anne, mother of Mary, he tarried until after dinner, with

^b Registr. A. f. 27. A. Wood, i. 233 a.

^c He was made bishop while at Cumnor in 1482. A. Wood, p. 413.

very many of his lords spiritual and temporal and other nobles; *as was decent*, says the Register. The retinue of the king consisted of the bishop of Durham (who by his order was soon after made chancellor of the university in the room of Wydevyle), the bishops of Worcester and St. Asaph, the bishop elect of St. David's, the earl of Lincoln lord treasurer, the earl of Surrey lord chamberlain, the lords Lovell, Stanley, Audeley and Beauchamp^d, sir Richard Radclyff, and many other nobles, who all were received with honour by the founder, and passed the night in the college.

On the day after the arrival of the king, two solemn disputations were held, by his order and desire, in his presence, in the college-hall; the first in Moral Philosophy, Master Thomas Kerver opposing, and a bachelor of the college responding; the other in Divinity, Mr. John Taylor a doctor opposing, and Mr. William Grocyn master of arts responding; all of whom the king rewarded with magnificence and honour; giving to each of them a buck and money, to the doctor an hundred shillings, and to his

^d Becham in Registr.

competitor five marcs; to the other master five marcs, and to the bachelor forty shillings. He bestowed likewise on the president and scholars two bucks, with five marcs for wine.

The king attended public disputations in the university^e, and then proceeded to Wodestoke. He ratified, not long after, the academical privileges and immunities, as he had promised; and, with a further view to promote learning, granted free permission to foreigners to import printed books into England for sale^f. He appears to have been pleased with his reception at Oxford; and his generosity and condescension certainly gained him the goodwill of the society of Magdalen, as the entry in the Register ends with "*vivat rex in eternum.*"

SECT. III. THE founder tarried at his college after the departure of the king, and delivered to the society his statutes in a body^g, still

^e In the Univ. Register F, are several letters to Rich. III. One, dated 1483, Oct. 20, refers to his having been at Oxford, where "*philosophice disceptationis audiende inaudito regum exemplo curam haberes.*" Ep. 315. See Coll. vol. ii. p. 67.

^f A. Wood, Hist. et Antiq. p. 233.

^g The statutes were given in 1479. Le Neve, p. 493. A. Wood, p. 189.

still subject to his revisal, additions, and alterations. The original book was repositied by his order in a chest, in the upper room of a tower which he had constructed as a place of security. Copies were provided for the president and for the officers, who were to receive them yearly on their admission, with certain keys, from him. One, probably that reserved by Waynflete for his own use, was transmitted to his successors in the see of Winchester until the vacancy made by bishop Horne; when, it being lost through negligence, president Bond in 1596 provided a new transcript to replace it; which has been superseded by another of more recent date, being attested by the officers of the college on the twentieth of August 1720.

SECT. IV. OF the control exercised by

p. 189. At the beginning of one is written “*Liber Statutorum Collegii: et volo ut semper post recessum meum remaneat cum Decano Sacre Theologie et quod dimittat eum ad manus Præsidis cum resignat claves sui officii et iterum sumat eum per manus ipsius Præsidis in electione officiariorum et in juramento eorundem cum ille et ceteri officarii recipiant claves pertinentes ad sua officia.*”

“*Quære Tabulam in fine libri.*”

“*Verba hæc Fundator sua ipsius manu exaravit.*” Some marginal notes seem of the same hand-writing; also part of the table or index at the end.

the founder over the statutes an instance occurs in the same year. He had ordained that any fellow, obtaining peaceably an ecclesiastical benefice more than twelve marks in value, should be obliged either to relinquish it or to quit the college at the end of a year from the time. A kind regard to the merits of master William Fell, and to the entreaties of his friends, induced him to permit his retaining a benefice to which he had been promoted, together with the college, for one year more after resignation, a new presentation, and real peaceable possession; declaring, however, that, according to the statute and his intention, he could have, and had, no right to hold it with the college, even after a resignation and new presentation made within the year: and this exposition of the statute he directs to be observed in future^h. The public seal was occasionally set to instruments by his mandateⁱ. John Wymark was admitted perpetual fellow *anew* in 1485 by his special favour^k.

^h Registr. A. f. 61. In 1551 the king's visitors reduced the year of grace, as it is called, to only six months. MS. Harl. N° 6282. p. 139.

ⁱ fol. 20.

^k fol. 45.

SECT. V. BEFORE and about the year 1483, Oxford was subject in a remarkable degree to plague or pestilence. The distemper, whatever it was, has been attributed to the multitude of students which one while over-filled the city, and, when that ceased, to the stagnant waters which surrounded it; the beds of the Isis, Cherwell, and rivulets, being neglected and choked with mud^l. The paternal care of Waynflete made him desirous to secure a convenient and not distant place of refuge for his society, when that calamity, or scarcity of provisions, should render a temporary retirement from his college prudent and necessary.

William FitzAlan earl of Arundel, and lord Lovell, lately made a viscount and chamberlain to king Richard (whom he had accompanied to Oxford), maintained each a scholar at the college, and had each a chaplain to celebrate masses for him there, with an allowance of two pounds a year^m.

The earl of Arundel, to whom the hospital

^l A. Wood, p. 233, 245.

^m From the Account-books.

Lib. Comp. 1484 is a charge for Rede, scholar of lord Lovell, for six weeks, three shillings *pro merenda*.

In another book, for the scholar of lord Arundell for thirteen weeks, six shillings and six pence.

of St. John and St. Jamesⁿ, founded at Aynho in Northamptonshire in the time of king Henry the Second, belonged, covenanted with Waynflete in October 1483 to annex it to his college; on condition that the president and scholars should keep perpetually a morrow-mass, to be called Arundel-mass, at an altar to be named Arundel-altar, for his well-being and for that of his son Thomas lord Maltravers, for their ancestors and successors for ever; also, after his demise or that of his son, a solemn *obit*, *dirge*, and mass yearly; that the doctors and masters of the college, preaching in the university and at St. Paul's Cross in London, should pray for the good estate of the earl while living, and for his soul when departed; and that he and lord Maltravers and their heirs should have
 “partycypation and be parteners off all
 “maner off prayers and suffrages doon or
 “to be doon by all or by any persone off
 “the seyd college in devyne servyce, masse,
 “doctrine, and almes, or odyr wyse^o.”

ⁿ Tanner Notit. Mon. 383. He refers to two inquisitions into the state of the hospital, which may be worth consulting; one in 1281 in the register of Oliver Sutton, and another about 1423 in that of Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln.

^o Registr. Coll. A. p. 35.

At Brackley in the same county was an hospital dedicated to St. James and St. John, which, as appears from an inquisition^p taken in July 1423, had been occupied by brethren or fellows, and by paupers. The former were not of any order, but lived as secular chaplains, with no tokens of a religion except the tonsure and a common seal. They appointed the master or warden by canonical election. He was not required to reside continually. It was necessary for his qualification that he should be in some of the holy orders, but in which was then uncertain; and the office was compatible with any benefice with or without cure. At the time above specified no brother or fellow remained; and the mastership becoming vacant, the king presented a clerk to be admitted by the ordinary, the patron William lord Lovell and de Holand being a minor. The hospital was founded anew by this nobleman in 1425, and, with his approbation, received statutes for its government from the archbishop of Canterbury, who also visited it. Francis lord viscount Lovell was now the proprietor, and, it having probably fallen again

^p Registr. Lincoln. A. D. 1423.

into decay or disuse, he parted with it by bargain and sale to Waynflete, and vested in him the advowson with an acre of land, in February 1483. The two hospitals, with the chapel of Wanborough, which had also belonged to lord Lovell, were united, after the usual process, to Magdalen college, by the bishops of Lincoln and Salisbury^a.

It is likely that Waynflete saw his society make use of the asylums which he had so kindly provided for it, as the disorder raged again with uncommon violence in 1485, when he was yet living^r. The old account-books and registers of the college show that afterwards these hospitals often received some of its members; and particularly in July 1571, when we find an election held at Brackley, with an admission of fellows and demys in the great hall^s. There was also a school for the younger members; provided, as the learned Laurence Humfrey then president asserts, by Waynflete; and a sti-

^a Brackley, B. 7. 228. C. 62. Appropriationes 16. 1. 2. Wainbergh, N^o 8. N^o 29^a. N^o 32. *Index*. Registr. A. f. 35.

Brackley, B. 8. is a deed containing the union of the hospital with the college.

^r Also in 1493, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1512, 1514.

^s Lib. Registr. 3^{tium} Elect. et Admiss.

pend is still continued by the society to a master^t.

SECT. VI. WAYNFLETE, the birth-place of the bishop and the seat of his family, now consists of one principal street, in which is a decent inn. The base and a portion of the shaft of a cross remains in the part where the market is held. It is described by Leland^u as a pretty, and as having been a very good, town; with two parish churches; standing on a creek, with small vessels belonging to it. The coast there has received a great accession of land from the sea, according to Stukeley^x, who tells us that the Roman city (Navione or Vainona) was higher up by the churches, or above a mile from the present town. The creek, as described by Leland, after entering a considerable way, and casting out on each side an armelet into the fens, made a little moorish lake at its head.

^t Lib. Comp. 1488. Summa commun. 4th Term. minus propter absentiam Soc. et Schol. metu pestis.

1517. Solut. Mag. Bird equitanti ad Brackley pro supervis. lectorum et victuum pro Sociis et Scholasticis 3s. 11d.

1537. Sol. equitanti Brackleam ad preparanda cubacula Sociorum 2s. 6d.

^u Itin. vii. pt. i. p. 50. pt. ii. Appendix, p. 204.

^x Itin. i. 26.

The haven in the time of the Romans was, says Stukeley, “near St. Thomas’ church, “now called *North-holm*; is still very deep “thereabouts, and appears to have been “broad; being a pretty good river whilst “the waters of the east fen ran through it “and kept it open. It was thirty feet wide “above the churches, as appears by the old “clows there; for they had wisely contrived “by that means to keep out the salt water “and heighten the fresh; which, no doubt, “would have preserved the haven to this “day, had they not foolishly suffered the “east fen waters to be carried to Boston.”

SECT. VII. THE bishop possessed certain lands and tenements at Waynflete, which William Aulekar and Richard Bennington had devised to him by will, 10th May 1475, (15 Edw. IV.) He was desirous, by planting grammar learning in the place of his nativity, to extend it in the northern provinces of the kingdom; and resolved to erect there a school and chapel, as he had done near his college. He employed master John Gigur^y, warden of Merton college, Oxford, and of

^y He was buried on the north side of the chancel at Tateshale. See his epitaph, MS. Harl. N^o 6829. p. 186.

the college at Tateshale in Lincolnshire, to procure a site and to contract with workmen for the building; and the indenture^z for the carpentry is dated the twenty-fifth of April 1484, (1 Ric. III.) He conveyed to the same person the property before mentioned, to be made over by him to the president and scholars of Magdalen^a for the endowment. This amounted to ten pounds a year in land, as we are told by the antiquary Leland^b; the sum assigned to the head-master for his salary, by Wykeham at Winchester, king Henry at Eton, Waynflete at Magdalen; and at St. Paul's, if I mistake not, by dean Colet. In 1579 Robert Woolbie added by his will forty shillings a year for ever to the stipend^c.

SECT. VIII. THE edifice, which stands on the south side of the town, is handsomely constructed with brick. The length is seventy-six feet, the breadth twenty-six. It consists of two stories; and appears to have been designed for only two rooms; unless a

^z See Appendix, N^o XXIII, XXIV.

^a Candlesby, N^o 53. *Index*.

^b Leland Itin. vii. 50, 204.

^c Blome's Britannia, p. 144.

room twenty feet by eighteen, divided by a partition of solid brickwork, toward the east end of the lower story, belonged to the original plan. It has two towers, which project at the west end. In the northern is the stair-case; in the other a bell, with an inscription round the crown, in old capital letters ^d

+ AVE · MARIA · GRA · SIA · PLENA

in which a mistake in one word may be imputed to inadvertency or ignorance. Perhaps the lower story was intended for the school, and an apartment for the master. It now affords a comfortable habitation to him and his family. The upper is the present school-room, seventy feet long and twenty broad, with six windows on each side and two

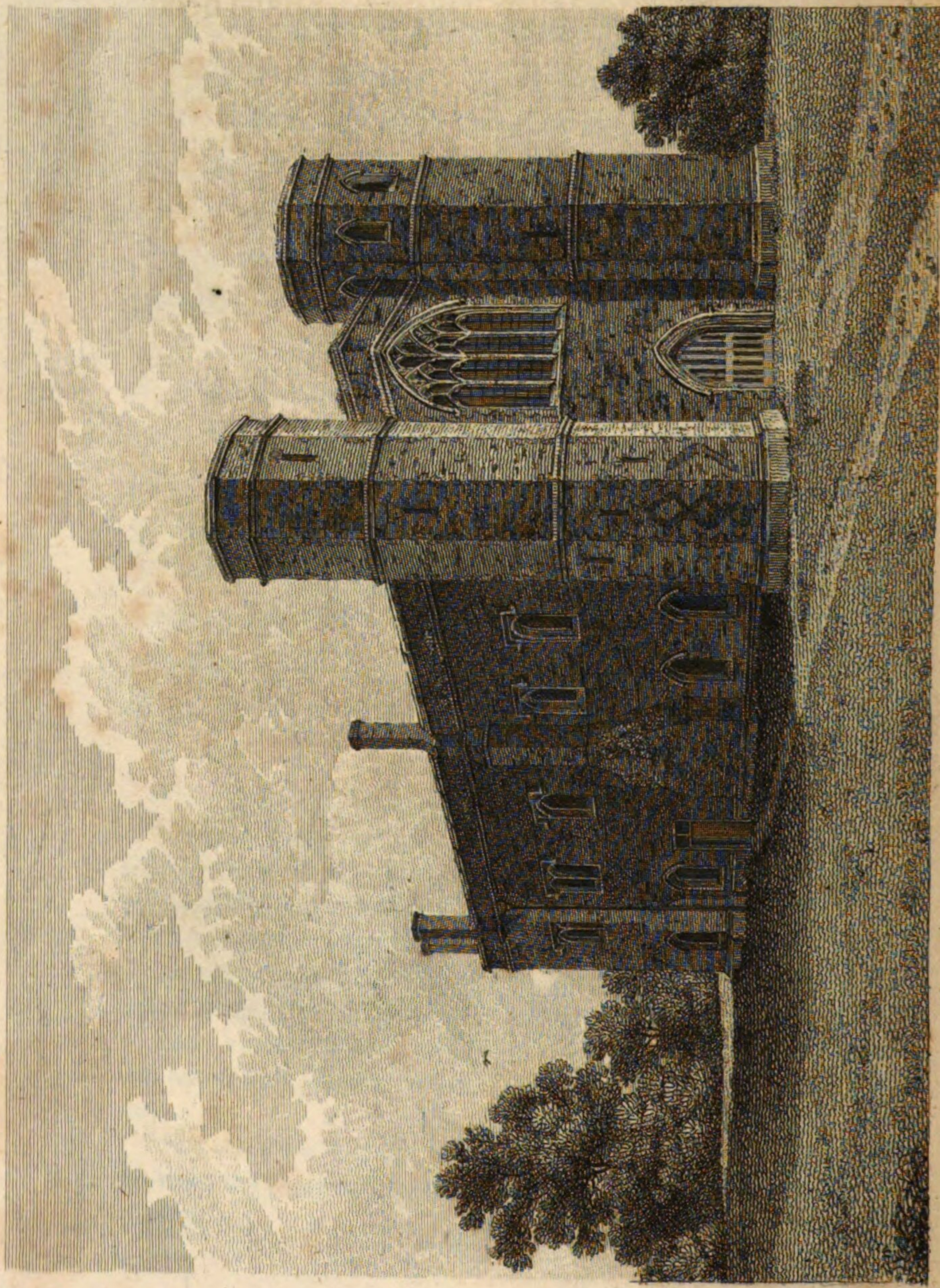
^d Mr. Pickburn, and Vetust. Mon. vol. iii.

The free school, founded in 1459, was originally intended as a chapel, endowed with a pretty good revenue, to pray for his own soul, and the souls of his ancestors.

The endowment of this school is seventeen marks a year for a master to teach grammar learning (i. e. Greek and Latin). Magdalen college, Oxford, to whom the school and the appointment of master belong, repaired the building in 1755. A pulpit and seat still remain in it, though disused. The school is kept at the east end.

In the east window was (in 1629) the portrait of the bishop, with his arms, and *Vulnera*, &c., which was twice repeated in the west window.

large



*The CHAPEL and SCHOOL-HOUSE at WAYNEFLETE in Lincolnshire.
Erected by WILLIAM WAYNEFLETE Founder of MAGDALEN COLLEGE Oxford.
Engraved by B. J. Smith.*

large ones in the ends. The former have been filled with lilies painted on single panes, of which more than an hundred remain, irregularly scattered; some very clear, others obscure, inverted or upright, as they happened to be put together in repairing. All the windows have been strongly ironed; and those below have had very massive shutters on the inside, as appears from the iron hooks left in the wall. The civil war and the licence of the barons had rendered precaution necessary. It was unsafe to abide in a dwelling not barricaded or fortified. A man's house was indeed his castle. What an age to live in!

The painted glass of the two large windows of the upper story was removed, or destroyed, before August 1755. In 1629 the arms of the founder were extant in that at the west end, in two places; in that at the east, in one. His portrait was also visible in the latter, with the following verse^e:—

“Vulnera quinque Dei sint medicina mei!”

which it is likely had been preceded by an hexameter, likewise in monkish rime, mak-

^e MS. Harl. N^o 6829, p. 214.

ing mention of the five joys of the virgin Mary.

The five wounds of Christ were of great celebrity in the papal church. They were displayed with a chalice on the banner of the rebels who advanced from the north, brandishing a cross before them, in the time of queen Elizabeth^f. The office of the mass to be celebrated in commemoration of them was, according to the rubric, delivered to Boniface bishop of Rome by the angel Raphael in person, who told him, among other extraordinary things, that, if it were used for the dead, as soon as it should be ended five times the soul should be freed from purgatory. Waynflete, who believed in its efficacy, ordered, as will be seen by his testament, that it should be said for him five thousand times.

An altar after the Romish fashion, with an image, probably of Mary Magdalen, adorned I suppose one end of the upper room, which was the chapel; and was removed at the time of the Reformation. A pulpit and reading-desk remain, but fixt on the tops of two scholar-seats, and visibly of later construction. Though not intended for a

^f Life of Gilpin, p. 239. See Hist. of Eliz.

place of general public worship, it is used instead of the church, which is above a mile distant from the town, every other Sunday during the winter-season; and it has accommodations sufficient for as large a congregation as commonly assembles in the neighbourhood. This practice, after being discontinued many years, was resumed in 1785.

Leland^g, who has remarked that the haven was then decaying, informs us that in the memory of man shippelets had come up to the school, which he styles “the most notable thing” at Waynflete. The fabric continues the principal ornament of the town; which is commonly mentioned likewise by later writers, as remarkable for its excellent good free-school; and I shall add, since August 1755 for an excellent good master, Mr. John Pickburn. But to return to Oxford :

SECT. IX. IN 1484 the advowson of the parsonage of Slimbridge in Gloucestershire and of Findon in Sussex was vested in Waynflete by the earl of Notyngham, on condition that he and Johanna his wife should, while living, have daily participation of all

^g Itin. vii. 50, 204.

the prayers and suffrages to be used in the chapel of the college ; that intercession should be made for ever for their souls, for that of Thomas late lord Berkeley, and those of James and Isabella his parents ; also, that on the decease of the earl, or his wife, the president and scholars should, at a convenient time after the knowledge of it, keep solemnly on the morrow an *Obit De placebo* and *Dirige* and mass *De requiem*, per notam. Learning had long been chiefly in the possession of ecclesiastics^b, and the lay lawyers, it should seem, still laboured under the imputation of ignorance ; for the margin of the College Register informs us that this agreement was not drawn by the lawyers of the founder, but of the earl ; and adds, “ Igitur noli mirari de Latinitate.”

SECT. X. WAYNFLETE, as bishop of Winchester, was patron of the priory of Selburn in Hampshire, founded by the famous military bishop Peter de Rupibus in 1233 for canons regular of the order of St. Austinⁱ.

Wyke-

^b See Lowth.

ⁱ *Astwyck and Evenly*, N^o 120^a. A bill exhibited Jun. 25th, 29 Hen. VIII. in the behalf of Magdalen college, specifying certain bulles

Wykeham in 1387 had endeavoured to make these monks conform to their institution ; but they neglected his ordinances, relapsed into their former bad conduct, were again reduced in number, and had suffered such manifest ruin and notorious dilapidation on their premises, that in 1462 Waynflete sequestered the revenues to repair the priory and its appurtenances^k. He continued to labour, after the example of Wykeham, to restore and uphold the convent: but the society dwindled away ; no prior or other canon regular, incorporated, was resident there ; the neglect of the rules of the order and of religion had occasioned great scandal ; and in a multitude of instances the rents and profits were applied to the uses of laymen. The bishop, full of pastoral solicitude, and of pious compassion for the founder Peter de Rupibus, had been diligent, as he tells

bulles of popes for the suppressing of certain priories and hospitals, as that of Seale, Selborne, Romeney, Brackley and Aynho, the chapel of St. Catharine in Wanborough, St. John's hospital in Oxon, and uniting them to the college, as also the exemption from the bishop of Lincoln, and the converting of the remainder of the goods of Sir John Fastolf to the uses of the college.

See White. Hist. of Selborn.

^k Registr. *Waynflete*.

N

us,

us, in his own person and by his officers to remedy the evil. He had punished the mal-administration of some priors by removing them, and had appointed governors in whose care and circumspection he could confide. His exertions had produced so little effect, that, considering the badness of the times, as he informs us, and from what was passed, fearing and anticipating the future, he was led utterly to despair of the possibility of establishing there again, either the order of St. Austin or any other, so as to answer the intention of Peter de Rupibus. Such being the situation of the convent and its visitor, it was resolved, on a petition of the president and scholars of Magdalen representing the insufficiency of their revenues for their maintenance, to annex the foundation to the college. The bishop, with the concurrence of the chapter of Wynton, directed commissaries in September 1484 to confirm the appropriation to them, so that, on the cession or vacancy of the priorship, they might enter on the premises, by their attorney. The process, probably from some flaw, was repeated in 1485, when the society of Magdalen consisted of a president, eighty scholars,

scholars, sixteen choristers, and thirteen servitors¹. It remained to obtain the sanction of the Pope; and the agent at Rome met with difficulty, from a plea, that the ordinary not having power to unite a regular with a secular benefice, the college had not been entitled to receive the income of the priory, but must refund it into the apostolic chamber. The same demand was made for the chapel of Wanborough. The business was protracted until June 1486, a few weeks before the death of Waynflete, when the bulle was issued. The society afterwards maintained there a chantry-priest, to say masses for the souls of all the benefactors of the priory and college, and of all the faithful defunct. He was allowed two chambers adjoining to the chapel, with conveniences for his residence, and a clerk to assist at the altar and in the superintendency of their possessions^m.

A transaction which met with no opposition at home, and was generally approved of at the time, has been mentioned by a writer or twoⁿ of this age in a manner that

¹ See Allegation in the Process before the Commissaries, 1485.

^m Seleburn, N^o 356. *Index*.

ⁿ Preface to Tanner's *Notit. Mon. Angl.* p. xxxiv. Grose,

conveys an oblique censure on the bishop. We are told that he got the priory settled on his college, though the founder *had carefully forbidden such alienation*^o: but we are not told, what is equally true, that the institution of Peter de Rupibus, after languishing for a long period, had finally expired; and that the revenues of his priory, if they had not been appropriated to a college, must have been diverted to some other, probably to a more unworthy purpose. Add too, that his principal end in the endowment, which was to have the benefit of masses and prayers for his soul, and which had been frustrated at Seleburn, was better answered and secured by the transfer to Magdalen college, where they continued to be celebrated until the Reformation, and where Peter de Rupibus is still commemorated.

We may further remark here, it has been asked^r, “who has ever blamed Chicheley, “*Waynflete*, and other excellent men and

^o “Firmiter inhibentes, ne quis eorum possessiones invadere vi
“vel fraude vel ingenio malo occupare audeat, vel etiam retinere.”

Mon. Angl. t. ii. p. 343.

^r A. Wood, p. 247.

37 Hen. VI. For North Ingleby, Saltfletby, Somercotts, &c.

* Waynflete paid £300. to Gervas Clyfton, knt. *Index*, p. 34.

“muni-

“munificent founders, for erecting and endowing their colleges on the ruins, and with the spoils, of the alien monasteries which had been confiscated?” Waynflete, it is apprehended, is introduced without reason, not having been, as far as I have discovered, of that number.

CHAPTER X.

Of Magdalen College, Oxford.

SECT. I. **T**HE scandalous lives of the monastic clergy, were a topic largely insisted on by Wickliffe and his followers. The visitations of his diocese by Waynflete as ordinary, had furnished him with evidence of their bad conduct, and its influence on his mind is explained by his own pen^a. He relates, that he had carefully inspected the traditions of the ancient fathers, and the various approved rules of the saints; and that he had been grieved, on a survey of their numerous professors, to find the institutions were no longer observed, as formerly, according to the intention of the founders; that, disturbed on this account, he had seen clearly, it were better for him to dispense his temporal goods with his own hands to the poor, than to appropriate and

^a Lib. Statut. in fine.

confirm them in perpetuity to the uses of the imprudent, bringing danger on the souls of many by their violating his ordinances: but after long wavering, and most devoutly invoking the divine assistance, he had fixed his eyes inflexibly on the affording of aid and relief to poor scholars, clerks, living in the schools; with a firm hope that men of letters and science, fearing God, would, before others, observe his statutes; and had finally determined to lighten the burthen of their necessities, by lending to it the assistance of compassion to the best of his ability. With these sentiments, confiding in the great Maker of all things, who knows, directs, and disposes the wishes of those who trust in him, he resolved, out of the goods which the favour of his plenitude had bestowed on him in abundance, to establish, by royal and apostolic authority, one perpetual college, to be called St. Mary Magdalen college, in the university of Oxford, for poor and needy scholars, clerks; who should be required to study, and make proficiency in divers sciences and faculties; to the praise and glory and honour of Christ, his virgin-mother, the blessed St. Mary Magdalen, St. John Baptist, the apostles Peter and Paul,

Paul, St. Swithin the Confessor, and the other saints patrons of the cathedral of Winchester, and of all saints; for the maintenance and exaltation of the Christian faith, for the profit of the church, and for the augmentation of divine worship, and of the liberal arts, sciences and faculties ^b.

Waynflete expended a considerable ^c sum on the embattled wall ^d now inclosing the grove, the alterations of the hospital, and the fabric of his college; which has undergone some changes in a long series of years, not to mention the additional buildings; but still exists a curious monument of the age in which it was erected.

The portal or grand entrance of the quadrangle is decorated with the statues of the two founders of the hospital and college, and of their patron-saints; Waynflete kneeling in prayer; king Henry the Third; Mary Magdalen; and St. John Baptist. These all again occur, in small but elegant figures, over the great or western door of the chapel; Waynflete kneeling as before, and as he is

^b Lib. Statut. in initio.

^c See account preserved in a chest in the lower room of the Tower.

^d A. Wood. Gutch, p. 310.

represented

represented on the seals of the hall and college; with bishop Wykeham on his right hand, (which is remarkable,) and Mary Magdalen in the middle. On each side of the chapel-door, near the cloister, is an angel carved in relievo, holding a scroll, with difficult characters painted and gilded; one with the motto of the founder, (ff denoting F)

ffecit mihi magna qui potens est !

the other with a passage from Gen. xxviii. 17.

Hic est domus Dei et porta celi^e ;

which was formerly exhibited by an angel in like manner near the entrance of the chapel at New college^f. In the centre of the arch of the stone-roof by this door is a small figure of an aged bishop in his pontificals, with a cross raised in his left hand, the fingers of his right, disposed according to the usage of the Romish church in giving the benediction. He is between two angels with wings,

^e Porta celi : *si cito*, an "sic ito" ? I am not satisfied about the reading in italics.

Gen. xxviii. 16. "And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said, Surely the Lord is in this place ; and I knew *it* not.

17. "And he was afraid, and said, How dreadful is this place ! " This *is* none other but the house of God, and this *is* the gate of "heaven."

^f (Before 1636.) A. Wood. Gutch, p. 199.

such

such as may be seen supporting the arms of Waynflete in the cloister, by the library, and in various other places. Portraits or busts of kings and bishops, now disregarded and without a name, adorn the inside of the chapel and hall, both which are spacious and handsome. Grotesque or emblematical figures, not understood by Dr. Budden^s, are disposed round the quadrangle. The spouts, roofs, windows and doors, have their carvework. Toward the street is a monk in a cowl; as has been noticed, I think, at Lincoln or some other college. Among the armorial bearings are the royal, the rose with a radiated sun or star, the plume of ostrich feathers, the portcullis, and those of the see of Winchester and of the founder. The initials of his name (W W) occur in cypher; and his favourite lilies are frequently introduced.

The magnificence as well as piety of Waynflete was displayed in the chapel. The windows, after the fashion which had prevailed from the time of Henry the Fourth, were adorned with portraits and painting on

^s Budden, p. 77. "Vivis animalium figuris tibicines, occultum
" nescio quid et hieroglyphicum significantibus exornantur."

the



J. C. Buckler Junr. del.

J. C. Buckler Junr. del.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE OXFORD.

the glass^h. It was rich in missals, manuals, martyrologies, antiphonaries, and books of devotion, some finely ornamented ; in crosses gilded or set with precious stones, some inclosing a portion of the real wood ; in chalices, of which one was given by president Mayew, and another by master Thomas Kerver; and in all sorts of sacred utensils, many valuable for the materials and of curious workmanship ; in copes and sacerdotal vestments, some of damask, velvet, and gold-tissue, of various colours, decorated with pearls, and embroidered, some with the arms of Waynflete, some with lilies and other flowers, with birds, animals, and devices ; with images representing angels and holy persons, the crucifixion, and scriptural stories ; besides canopies, curtains, standards, streamers, linen, and a multiplicity of articles used by the Romish church in great abundance for the high altar, and the altars

^h The portraits on glass in the windows of All Souls painted in the reign of Henry VI. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i.

Portraits of Waynflete, perhaps on the glass in his chapel as at Waynflete : as king Henry VI. in windows of his chapel, &c. at Cambridge.

Many portraits of this king on board at Kensington. Walpole.

in the nave of the chapel, in all sixⁱ; and for the chapel of the president. Two inventories^k of these sacred effects are extant; and mention is made of oblations before the image of St. Mary Magdalen^l, which probably graced the high altar.

The art of printing, exercised at Mentz in Germany^m about the year 1442, had been rapidly propagated in other countries on the dispersion of its professors in 1462. It was established in England; and the version of

ⁱ Registr. A. f. 71. 12 Hen. VII. "Pro le Vellom pro 6 tabulis positis super altaria in ecclesia, in quibus Benefactorum nomina scribuntur, xxi^d." Lib. Comp.

^k One an indenture between pres. Mayew with the officers, and Tho. Goff, sacrist; of which a transcript may be seen in MS. Harl. N^o 4240, p. 4.

The two rolls are preserved in the great chest in the upper room of the Tower.

The first taken 10 Hen. VII. Registr. A. f. 61.

^l Pro oblationibus coram ymagine S. M. Magd. 11^d. Lib. Comp. 7 Hen. VII.

1. Antiphonaria: unum magnum pro organis; unum aliud canthenatum in navi capellæ, &c.

2. Item unum monstrale deaur. cum parva cruce in cacumine. Item unam pulchram tabulam ex una parte anamellyde, interius autem subtilissima sculptura in ebore de passione Dñi.

3. Item aliam (casulam) in qua scribitur *Orate pro anima Johis Franke*.

^m Origin of Printing, by Nichols, London, 1776.

Tully

Tully *De Senectute* by William Wyrcestre was published in 1481 by the famous Caxton, who had been recommended to king Edward by earl Rivers, brother of his queen, and was permitted to set up his presses in Westminster abbeyⁿ. The Grammar of Leilont was probably printed at the same place, or at Oxford, or St. Albans, nearly at the same time. One of the epigrams prefixed to it by Carmelian^o, an ecclesiastic and poet-laureat in favour with the king, is addressed to Waynflete. A succession of eminent persons had pursued and promoted learning, especially on the continent, where authors had greatly multiplied in consequence of the discovery and practice of typography. Waynflete, as might be expected from a lover of literature, and the founder of a col-

ⁿ Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.

^o The entire epigram was obligingly communicated to me by Mr. Warton. It is the second. Carmelian was ordained deacon in 1489. See Tanner *Bibl.* in V. or Bayle *Dict.* in V.

Ejusdem in Laudem Reverendi Domini Gulielmi Episcopi Wintoniæ Carmen.

Te Gulielme pater, multum celeberrime, qui nunc

Ecclesiæ presul Wintoniensis ades,

Fama canet; tantos et te celebrabit in annos.

Dum fuerit stabili firmus in axe polus.

Hoc opus auctor enim, te persuadente, Joannes

Edidit: unde tibi fama perennis erit.

lege

lege for its advancement, had been attentive to provide an ample collection of books for the permanent use of the successive members of his society; and it is likely that his rank and reputation, his zeal and liberality, co-operated to forward the accomplishment of his desire; that, besides purchases, he received many as the tribute of esteem, of gratitude, or expectation. When he visited his college in 1481, he sent before him a very great quantity, we are told, for the new library; eight hundred volumes^p, or about that number, exclusive of such as were already there, given or bequeathed by sundry benefactors. Many of them must have been first editions, or manuscripts; some with illuminations, and, as the fashion then was, expensive ornaments of silver. A descriptive catalogue of this single deposit, if preserved, would, it is probable, enlarge our biblical knowledge, and be acceptable both to the typographical annalist and general antiquarian.

SECT. II. THE society was finally fixed to consist of a president; forty scholars,

^p *Eighty volumes.* Ayliffe, vol. i. p. 351.

clerks,

clerks, including the three stipulated for by Ingledew and Forman ; thirty scholars, commonly called Demys because they were originally admitted to half-commons ; four presbyters, chaplains ; eight clerks, and sixteen choristers ; besides servants and other dependents. The schoolmaster and usher were to be allowed each a yearly stipend of one hundred shillings, besides chambers and weekly commons. A person was to be hired to teach the choristers. A clerk of accounts was to be provided and agreed with by the president and bursars. Bailiffs were to be appointed who lived on the manors, and had frequent opportunities of seeing the lands and tenements. The two porters were to be likewise barbers, and to shave diligently the president and the other members of the college ; and in the old account-books charges occur for the necessary implements.

To perpetuate the number of the forty, Waynflete directed the vacancies to be filled annually with bachelors or masters of arts, competently skilled in plain chant, having the first clerical tonsure, fit and disposed for the priesthood ; to which every master, if not a student in civil law or physic, was to proceed within the year after the completion
of

of his regency, unless some legal impediment subsisted. The masters promoted to the priesthood were speedily to be instructed in the devout celebration of mass. They were forbidden, while collegiates, to perform it elsewhere by way of annual service, or to accept of any stipend or salary; but with permission to serve the cure of Horspath near Oxford, and to receive for officiating at it in the chapel. The succession of the forty he annexed to certain dioceses and counties, from which the candidates were to be chosen to a year of probation before they could be admitted real fellows.

From the diocese of Winton, five;

county of Lincoln, seven;

Oxford, four;

Berks, three;

diocese of Norwich, four;

Chichester, two;

county of Gloucester, two;

Warwick, two;

from the counties of Bucks, Kent, Nottingham, Essex, Somerset, London, Northampton, Wilts, each one; from the county of York, one; and from the diocese of York and Durham, two. It was probably intended, by this restriction, to preclude a partiality,
similar

similar to that at Cambridge, of Millington the first provost of the King's college, which Waynflete had condemned and combated; and from which, if not guarded against, he was fearful that his munificence, instead of being widely diffusive, would be contracted and confined within a narrow boundary.

The thirty scholars, or demys, were to be chosen not under twelve years of age, with a preference first to the parishes and places, and next to the counties, in which the college should have possessions acquired in his lifetime ^P.

SECT.

^P “ *De Electione Scholarium vocatorum Demyes.*

“ ——— quorum electionem fieri volumus in crastino festi beatæ
 “ Mariæ Magdalænæ, vel infra tres dies immediate sequentes in
 “ Collegio nostro prædicto per Presidentem, Vicepresidentem, et
 “ tres Decanos in forma sequenti: viz. Primo de parochiis et locis
 “ quibus possessiones nostri Coll. vigent, ac deinde de comitatibus,
 “ in quibus nostri Coll. possessiones existunt. Et ille pro electo
 “ habeatur, in quem Presidens, Vicepresidens, et tres Decani, vel
 “ Presidens et alii duo dictorum eligentium consenserint. Præterea
 “ quia debile fundamentum fallit opus, ut experientia docet, ac
 “ etiam, ut intelleximus, quod quidam de nostris triginta scholaribus
 “ his diebus priusquam in grammatica, quæ omnium scientiarum
 “ mater et fundamentum esse dignoscitur, sufficienter instructi
 “ fuerint; immaturè divertere solent ad logicalia et sophisticalia,
 “ statuimus igitur ordinamus et volumus, quod nullus eorundem de
 “ cætero admittatur ad sophistriam et logicam, vel ad aliam scien-
 “ tiam

SECT. III. IN a review of the devotional regulations and of the establishment of divine worship in the society, the reader, who remembers that Waynflete lived in the fifteenth century, will expect to meet with a copious provision of masses and prayers to be said for the founder and other persons; some, whose title to this distinction is sufficiently obvious, and a few about whom no information has occurred. He had received donations by will or otherwise^a, without com-

“ tiam nisi prius iudicio Presidentis et Magistri informatoris in
 “ grammatica, ac alicujus Decanorum nostri Coll. memorati, ad id
 “ habilis et sufficiens requiratur.”

In the last statute, entitled, “ *Finis et Conclusio omnium Statu-*
 “ *torum,*” the following provision is added: “ Volumus etiam
 “ quod quoties in statutis nostris fit mentio de Comitatus in qui-
 “ bus bona Collegii vigent, quod tunc addatur et exprimatur et
 “ intelligatur, viz. de bonis perquisitis pro Collegio nostro et ob-
 “ tentis dum superstites fuerimus in hac vita.” E.

^a But in Sir John Fastolf's will, to which the bishop was the first executor, a college, or chantry for his soul to be prayed for, had been provided; which chantry he afterwards founded in Magdalen college. William Worcestre, in his letter to Margaret Paston, expresses a wish that it may be founded at Cambridge, with the value of good benefices and rich parsonages, the advowsons of which, he observes, may be purchased with “ moche lesse goodes “ then lordshyppes or maners may.” Paston Letters, vol. iv. let. lxxi. p. 280. E.

pact;

pact; the result of regard, relationship, or family connexion; and some of the masses which he ordained, were perhaps the pious retribution of affection and gratitude.

The president, fellows, and scholars, were required to say daily, at getting up and at going to bed, certain prayers^a in honour of the Trinity; and, while Waynflete was living, “*Rege, quæsumus, Domine, famulum tuum Williamum pontificem fundatorem nostrum;*” and, after his decease, an additional prayer for him. Each of them was to repeat daily, at the hour he chose, a psalm and prayers^r for the soul of king Henry the Third, Edward the Third, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, lord Crumwell, sir John

^a Antiphona de Trinitate.

Libera nos, with the Benedicamus.

The usual prayer De Trinitate, sc. Omnipotens sempiternus Deus.

Rege, quæsumus.

Deus, qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes famulum tuum fundatorem nostrum pontificali dignitate.

Rege, quæsumus.

See the Roman Missal, Breviary, Hours, &c.

^r Psalm De profundis, with Kyrielyson.

Pater noster.

Ave Maria in the usual manner.

Inclina, Domine.

Fidelium Deus, with the names of the persons.

Deus, qui inter apostolicos.

Fastolf, for the souls of Richard and Margery his parents, that of the founder, and those of the other benefactors to his college, and of all the faithful defunct; mentioning the names of his father and mother, and also his own after his decease, with the prayer as above. Each of them was to hear mass once a-day; and then, or at some other hour, to say, kneeling, fifty times, *Ave Maria*, and after every tenth a *Pater Noster*. Vespers were to be sung in the chapel every evening; and solemn processions to be made about the cloister, or boundary of the college, after the use of Sarum, with masses daily after mattins, except on Easter-day. In the morning-mass, which was to be said at the Arundel altar in the nave of the chapel, the priest was to pray especially for lord Arundel and lord Maltravers, while either was living, and for their souls when dead. In the second mass he was to pray for the lords Reede and Scures and other benefactors, the founder while living, lord Lovell and his consort, for the universal church, for peace, for the soul of the father and of the mother of Waynflete, of lord Crumwell, and for the bishop of Winchester. The third mass, which he permits to be cele-

celebrated in the collateral oratory * near the high altar, was to be *De requie* for souls of good memory; to wit, for Henry the Third, Edward the Third, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, the founder when dead, his parents, lord Crumwell, sir John Fastolf, and other benefactors to himself and to his college. A solemn mass *de S. Trinitate* was to be celebrated before Easter, and certain prayers † used in the chapel; to be followed by a scrutiny in the hall.

Two scholars, or fellows, were to recommend to God in their masses, the good estate of lady Joan Burrough while living, and the

* This is now concealed by the wainscot of the chapel, but a door leads into it from the cloister. It is small, with elegant stonework, particularly the roof, and has been decorated with painting and gilding.

A large and handsome wooden chest, not perfect, stands in it; probably placed there after the time of the founder.

The common chest of the church is mentioned in an act of parliament, 5 Edw. VI. Gibson's Codex, p. 203.

† 1. De S. Trinitate.

2. De S. Maria.

3. Pro salubri statu dñi nostri regis Anglie illustris, eum hac oratione,—"Deus, in ejus manu corda regum."

4. Pro salubri statu nostro dum superstites fuerimus, cum hac oratione,—"Rege, quæsumus."

5. Fidelium Deus, omnium conditor et redemptor, pro animabus fidelium defunctorum.

souls

souls of William Port and N. Burrough, knight; seven of the demys, the seniors in age, were to pray especially for the souls of sir John Fastolff and of his consort, of his friends and benefactors, in the psalm *De profundis*, which they were bound to say daily, and in their other prayers; and each of them was to receive from the college a penny a week for his battles. One was to say aloud in the chapel daily after high mass, "*Anima fundatoris nostri Williami, et animæ omnium fidelium defunctorum, per misericordiam Dei in pace requiescant;*" which formulary was likewise to be repeated in the hall after dinner and supper.

Waynflete ordained quarterly obits for himself. In one of them, a special collect was to be said for the anniversary of Peter de Rupibus, with the prayer "*Deus indulgentiarum;*" and in another, for that of the duke of Norfolk^u, with the same prayer. Also, four other obits; for the soul of king Henry the Third; for that of lady Joan Danvers; for the souls of the progenitors of

^u Willoughby, 8. N^o 222. *Index*. "*Relaxatio Joh̃nis Ducis Norfolke, fact. hospit. totius juris in quibusdam homagiis, reddittibus,*" &c. in Willebey, 38 H. VI.

lord Lovell then living, and for his wife when deceased ; the last, for the earl of Arundel and lord Maltravers.

The master of the school at Waynflete, if a priest, to whom the statute gives a preference, was specially to pray in his masses for the soul of the founder after his decease ; of William Aulekar ; and for the souls of the other benefactors, and of all the faithful defunct ; for the good and prosperous estate of Magdalen college, the president, scholars, and benefactors ; and for the increase of good morals and knowledge. He was, moreover, to take care that all the scholars prayed devoutly for the founder and their benefactors, and said daily before they went out of the school, a psalm and prayers^{*} ; one for the souls above mentioned, with those of his parents.

SECT. IV. WAYNFLETE designed his college to be a seminary and a seat, as well of literature as of religion. He has required that,

^{*} De profundis, with Kyrielyson.

Inclina, Domine.

Fidelium Deus.

Præmissa tamen prius aliqua devota antiphona gloriosæ virginis B. Mariæ,

besides

besides good morals and manners, all his scholars should possess abilities and aptitude for learning; repeatedly declaring it to be the great and fervent desire of his heart, that they should be carefully and profoundly instructed, and that their proficiency should be multifarious, and their progress rapid.

The thirty scholars, or demys, being competently instructed in reading and in the plain chant, when chosen, were afterwards to learn diligently, grammar, and logic or sophistry. On information that some hastened on without being sufficiently advanced in the former, he decreed, "because, as experience proves, a weak foundation betrays the superstructure, and grammar is acknowledged to be the mother and the basis of all science," no one should in future be admitted to other studies, unless he was found fit and capable by the president, schoolmaster, or one of the deans; and he allowed two or three of the number, at least, to be employed so long in that faculty, in poetry, and the arts of humanity, as to be qualified for teachers.

The fellows, scholars, and clerks of the chapel were required to learn and hear logic and sophistry, from their admission into the college

college till the completion of their third year, or of their fourth, if directed by the president. The other fellows were to be their instructors, and each was liable to the burthen, to which a stipend was annexed of six shillings and eight pence yearly for each pupil; the whole sum to be received by a teacher, not to exceed annually an hundred shillings.

It was a principal aim of the founder, that the holy Scripture, the mother and mistress of all knowledge, might, in the language of the statute, spread her tents wider; and that either philosophy, natural and moral, might militate under the banner of theology. He instituted a lectureship in each of these faculties, and required the forty scholars to apply to them; but with permission that two or three selected by the president, and some other persons, might study in canon and civil law; as also two or three in medicine. The lectureships were to be filled by two masters of arts, and by a doctor or bachelor of divinity. The solicitude of the founder to have these departments ably supplied, was such, that he left them open to all persons of eminence and merit; and, for their encouragement, re-
moved

moved the obstacle to their being chosen fellows of his college, by dispensing with the statute of dioceses and counties in their favour. Ive, a distinguished champion in the controversy with the mendicants^y, and Grocyn, both famous men, may be cited as evidences of his care in selecting his readers of divinity.

To secure a proficiency in scholastic study, all bachelors of arts were to dispute in the hall twice a-week in full term, except in Lent, on logical subjects; and during Lent, once a-week in moral philosophy, when all masters of arts, regent or not, were required to be present, and the elder and more skilful, to instruct and inform the others; the deans, to regulate the beginning and ending; and the lecturers, attended by the bachelors, the solution of the question discussed. From the seventh of July to the first of August, they were to dispute once a-week, though in vacation; and to read at least thrice a-week,

^y In a treatise "De Mendicantibus Christi." He published also "Lecturæ Oxonienses." Heylin thus describes the business of the divinity reader: his

_____ charge

Is, lecture-wise, t' explyne the tenebrous
Hard knots of scripture.

until

until the fifteenth of August, cursory lectures in the nave of the chapel, or elsewhere, at the discretion of the dean or deans present, on some useful matter; and first of all on algorism, or a treatise concerning the sphere, or the motion of the planets. Among the fellows, theologians, a disputation was to be held in the chapel once a-week, except in Lent; to be regulated by the lecturer in divinity, or, in his absence, by the senior; the doctors, masters, and scholars of the faculty to be all present.

The hours of instruction and attendance on disputations, lectures, and exercises in the chapel or hall, or in the university, were so many, that little time was left for idleness. It was the idea of Waynflete, that to teach or to learn, should be the business and pleasure of each individual, when unoccupied by the important duties of religion. His liberal view extended beyond his society. It included every scholar and student in the university; all persons of all nations, religious and secular, willing to resort to him for wholesome knowledge. To all comers was gratuitous information reached out by his hand, in grammar, in moral and natural philosophy, with mathematics; and in divi-

nity,

nity, at his school, or at the public lectures in his college.

SECT. V. I SHALL subjoin to this imperfect account of the general plan of the founder some particular regulations, chiefly such as may contribute to enlarge our idea of his institution, and of the collegiate life it was intended to promote.

That neither divine worship nor the progress to be made in learning might suffer diminution, the fellows and demys were required to reside; and the number to be indulged with leave of absence at a time, with its term, limited: and that the statutes might be better understood and observed, and no fellow or scholar pretend ignorance of his duty, it was directed, that all should attend the reading of them through yearly, three times at least, in the great hall; and that a secret scrutiny should be held, for the purpose of discovering whatever needed correction or reformation in the college, or persons belonging to it.

In the arrangement for the lodging of the society, it was ordered, that each of the rooms of the ground-floor of the quadrangle should hold two principal beds, and one truckle-

truckle-bed. The chambers over them, except that of the president and a few more, had each two truckle-beds; and it may be observed here, that such was the simplicity, or rather perhaps inelegance, of the age, that when Waynflete entertained kings of England and their retinues at his college, the nobles, we have reason to believe, took up with truckle-beds, and were content to sleep two or three in a room.

The society was enjoined to use the Latin language in conversation within the college; and in public to go in pairs, and to observe decorum. Certain games^a, with whatever might produce dissipation, foster idleness, or disturb the studious, were forbidden. At dinner, silence was to be preserved, and the Bible read aloud in the hall. They were to be permitted only at particular times, to tarry after their meal round the charcoal fire; and then to be indulged in harmless singing, and encouraged to recite *elegances*,

^a The keeping of birds in cages, dogs, &c.

Taxilorum, insuper, et alearum, tam cardarum quam carparum, omnemque ludum noxium.

Cards were used before 1367, and were originally only *painted paper*; the common cards still remain so.

Nichols's Origin of Printing, p. 173.

poems, and the chronicles^a of the kings of England.

Waynflete has expressed an utter detestation of that licentiousness in dress, which rendered the clergy not distinguishable from the laity. He enjoined the use of vests befitting ecclesiastics, and of gowns closed before from the navel down to the bottom. He prohibited shoes with pikes^b; also red boots, swords or long knives, or other weapons; costly furs called sabyllyns or martyns, and all finery and luxury in apparel. He had in view a further regulation in this article, to be carried into execution when the society should be in possession of certain estates, which he had made over in reversion to them. It is announced in a statute^c, of which the omission in its proper place is attributed to forgetfulness. This was read to the fellows by the president, and attested, with some decrees, (two of which^d the founder had

^a See Warton. *Fairy Q.* ii. 104.

^b Shoes with such beaks or pykes had been usual since 1382. It was proclaimed 5 Edw. IV. in England, that they should not pass two inches. Baker.

^c See Appendix, N^o XXVI. MS. Harl. N^o 4240. See *Index*. The statute is also in Lib. Comp. 1656, p. 133, taken by Dr. Clerke from a statute-book of Dr. Drope's.

^d One, *pro discis conservandis*, made by order of the Founder.

had commanded his almoner to promulge in the vestry,) by John Wymark master of arts and notary public, on the fourth of November, 1483. It ordains, that the fellows and scholars should be furnished yearly, about Christmas, with a sufficient quantity of cloth of a certain price, for a gown and hood, to be of one fashion; and the other members and the servants with cloth for gowns^e, conformable

The other, That the demys present in the university should receive weekly viiid. for their commons, the statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

That the president on certain more solemn festivals and days of pittances (pietantiarum) should for the honour of the college dine in the hall, where he should be allowed an augmentation of his commons by the bursars; and regulating his allowance on other feasts and obits, viz. pittance-days not mentioned, when he dined in his own house (hospitio): and providing, that on the obit of Thomas Ingledew, when the sum of 26s. 8d. was to be divided among the fellows for their commons and refreshment, he should receive of it only 12d. MS. Harl. N^o 6282, p. 140. Ex MS. Dris Drope. MS. Harl. N^o 4240, p. 54.

^e Mr. Warton, History of English Poetry, vol. i. p. 234, tells us, "that the magnificent knight sir John Fastolf bequeathed estates to Magdalen college, part of which were appropriated to buy liveries for some of the senior scholars; but this benefaction in time yielding no more than a penny a week to the scholars who received the liveries, they were called by way of contempt, *Falstaff's Buckram-men*."

We have before related, that the seven demies senior in age were to pray for him, and that their recompense was each a penny
a week

formable in colour; the founder hoping, that their bearing all one outward visible mark or badge, would promote their perseverance in unanimity, and their mutual regard; and that their affection to his college would increase with the benefits they should derive from his bounty.

The commons^f, salaries, and allowances of each individual of the society, were apportioned by the founder; who not only reached out to them lodging, diet, and instruction, with money to be distributed at certain times, since called *the minor dividend*^g; but, from his paternal care and fore-

a week in his battels; four shillings and four pence a year each; in the whole, thirty shillings and four pence. The anecdote, as far as it concerns their liveries, is, I apprehend, without foundation. Mr. Warton informed me that he had it either from his father, a fellow of Magdalen, or from the late President; or from both.

^f “ Voluit fundator ut socius quilibet recipiat septimanatim pro communis suis 12*d.* frumento existente infra 10*s.* per quarterium, a 10*s.* ad 13*s.* recipiat 14*d.* cum pro 13*s.* et 4*d.* vel supra, per tres continuas septimanas in communi foro Oxonii vendatur, tunc 16*d.*” MS. Henrici Clerke, M. D. olim Præsidentis, p. 135. 6*s.* 8*d.* had been previously mentioned in the statute the president refers to, as the mean price of a quarter of wheat. E.

^g This dividend consists of several small sums of money distributed on certain festivals, which were either the benefactions of individuals, or arise from particular college estates. Thus, *e. g.* “ Pro dividendia Henrici 7^{mi}, primo die Maii, 2 : 13 : 4. Pro dividendia rectoriæ de Slimbridge, eodem die, £.10.” E.

sight,

sight, provided a supply for its current expenses, if by any accident their revenue should prove inadequate, or be intercepted. This was called *The Founder's Chest*^g, from which they might borrow as occasion required, repaying when they were able. Moreover, he added a sum (called *mutuum placitorum*) for the purposes of defending them if attacked by law; of acquiring, if it should be expedient, ampler possessions; and of repairing damage done by sudden fires, if such should unfortunately happen on their premises^h. In like manner king Henryⁱ, perhaps at his suggestion, directed his feoffees, by his will, to deliver a thousand pounds to each of his colleges, which he had "given for a treasure for them, to be "kept within them, for divers great causes" expressed in his statutes.

Uncommon, perhaps unparalleled, was the liberality displayed by Waynflete in the endowment of his college, and in the assignment of necessities of every kind for his so-

^g It is mentioned in the Account-book 1484, 2 Ric. 3. In 1498 it contained one hundred marcs. Dr. Clarke's Account-book 1656, p. 83.

^h Lib. Stat. in c. De Sigillo.

ⁱ Nichols's Collection of Wills, p. 308.

ciety. After enumerating the establishment, Antony Wood^k proceeds: "all which, besides
" other poor scholars that were daily fed
" with the broken meat from the tables in
" the public refectory, (continuing so until
" 1667, at which time they were stinted,) as
" also the entertainment of strangers, in lieu
" of that which was performed while it was
" an hospital, receiving daily sustenance,
" with other supplies, in such measure, that
" I think it exceedeth any foundation for se-
" cular scholars in Europe." Budden^l has
recorded as current, a tale, that he was so
reduced to poverty by his munificence, as
in the decline of life to be solicitous to ob-
tain the headship of his own college; but
this is too absurd to be refuted, and to have
noticed it was more than it deserved.

^k Gutch, p. 311. A. Wood, p. 189.

^l p. 87.

CHAPTER XI.

To the Death of Waynflete.

SECT. I. “**I**T was much,” says an historian^a, “that in the midst of so many miseries of civil wars, Waynflete should found his fair college,” and, we may add, be able to complete it. We must agree too with another writer, that probably “hee would have done much more then hee did, had hee not beene hindred by the warrs betweene Yorke and Lancaster^b.” But a faint idea has been here given of the times in which he lived. Ferocity and barbarism prevailed in no common degree. Faction, intrigue, and discord, were insatiable of human blood. The terrible picture, drawn by the pencil of a master, would inspire dismay and horror at the situation of the public; while pity and respect would be raised by the sufferings of a small group of peaceable individuals, with Waynflete at their head.

^a Fuller. Church Hist. b. iv. p. 188.

^b MSS. Ashmol. N^o 810. In the printed Catal. N^o 7484.

His intervals of respite from alarm or trouble had been few and disturbed; but, though he was weary of the spectacle, his dismissal was retarded until he had beheld another grand catastrophe.

Dr. Moreton, a firm adherent of king Henry, even in the camp^c, yielding, like Waynflete, to the torrent, had become a favourite with king Edward; who employed him in a negotiation with France in 1474, and made him a privy counsellor and bishop of Ely (1478). He was arrested by king Richard, and committed in custody to the duke of Buckingham; who, disgusted with that usurpation which he so lately, so largely, and so criminally promoted, adopted a plan formed by his prisoner, to unite the Roses, by blending the pretensions of the two families, in a marriage of the eldest daughter of Edward the Fourth with Henry earl of Richmond, an exile in Brittany, and the sole remaining scyon of the stem of Lancaster^d.

An insurrection and invasion in 1483, by failing, confirmed Richard in the possession of the crown, and an obsequious parliament

^c Budden, p. 82. Parker in V.

^d Baker, Rapin, and other historians.

passed

passed their usual bill of attainder. But the earl renewed his preparations; and among the students who resorted to him from the university of Paris was Richard Fox^e, famous for his learning, and attached alike to the party of Waynflete and to his college, where he had received his education, perhaps as a demy. He was recommended by Moreton, who had escaped to the earl in disguise, and was intrusted with the equipment of a fleet. King Richard, to defeat the projected union, resolved to espouse his niece. His son opportunely died; and poison, it was believed, removed his wife; but he was pressed by the expedition of his enemy. He applied among others to Waynflete^f to advance money on the occasion, and he complied, probably because he dared not to refuse. The month after, Bosworth-field decided between the two rivals.

* Baker. A doctor of canon law or decrees. A. Wood, p. 243. Ayliffe, vol. i. p. 386, 387.

^f "Memorandum That I Edmund Chaderton Treseorer of the
"Kyngs Chamber have received of the right rever^d. ffader in
"God my Lord Bp. of Wynchestre this present day as money lent
"to the Kyngs grace and to his use by thondys of William Fisher
"C li. In witness &c the vth day of Jule in the third year of King
"Richard iii^d. Edmund Chaderton."

MS. Harl. N^o 4240, p. 3.

The mild virtues, or perhaps the popularity, of Waynflete, had been respected by king Richard. He had also favoured his college, and, besides granting a pardon for lands acquired in mortmain and for any irregularities in their proceedings, had conferred on it a portion of the forfeited estate of the duke of Buckingham^g, who had been beheaded; but Waynflete is said to have derived great satisfaction from the re-accession of the house of Lancaster to the throne; and the new king, not unapprized of his merit, distinguished him early as a friend of his family. Moreton, who was advanced to the see of Canterbury (June 1487), and Fox, who was made a bishop and lord privy seal, were also kind to the college, or its members.

In the first parliament of the new king an act of resumption^h was passed, with provision that it “should not be prejudicial to
“ William bishop of Wynchestre, nor to the
“ president and scholars of Seynt Mary Mag-

^g Cartæ regis, N^o 2. *Index*.

21 Feb. 1 Ric. III. “Concedit tres virgatas terræ cum pertinentiis, quæ nuper ad manus ejus pervenerunt ratione forisfacturæ
“ Hen. ducis Buckingham.” Westcot Com. Warwick, N^o 9. *Index*.

^h Parliament Rolls, vol. vi. p. 351.

“ dalen

“dalen in the university of Oxford;” to whom it confirmed the letters patent which had been issued by Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth in their favour.

President Mayew attended the coronation on the thirtieth of October, 1485, and, by order of the founder, was allowed his expenses, fifteen shillings and three pence half-pennyⁱ, from the college.

SECT. II. THE life of Waynflete, and the miseries arising from civil discord, were now hastening to a conclusion. He had been employed in establishing and watching over his favourite institution at Oxford above thirty-seven years. He had settled his society under a governor whose conduct he approved; and had given it statutes which he knew to be calculated for the advancement of its welfare and reputation, and for the increase of religion and learning, to the praise and glory of God. It had already produced, and it possessed, many men of eminence; besides younger students, whose talents and application promised to sustain, to equal, or exceed, the renown of their

ⁱ Lib. Comp. 1485-6.

predecessors. He had felt complacency in observing the good effects of his exertions in its favour, and from the conscious rectitude of his own intentions. He had taken his farewell of it in the true spirit of benevolence; recommending to its members, and to all who abode in the college, to maintain, as disciples of Christ, holy obedience, peace, unity, and perfect charity. He was now far stricken in years, and unwilling or unable to attend to public business. As was the custom of the bishops of Winchester, and of other great persons, he had hitherto frequently changed the places of his residence; removing with his numerous retainers, to his various castles or mansions, as suited with the season, their stores of provision, his convenience, or inclination, until December 1485; when he repaired from Southwerk to Southwaltham^k, where he did not survive to the fulfilling the treaty of marriage between the two houses, which diffused joy and consolation over the whole realm.

An epistle^l addressed to him in this year, is prefixed to a book entitled “Triumphus
“Amoris D. N. Jesu Christi,” now among

^k Registr. *Waynflete*. Athenæ, i. 666, &c.

^l See Appendix, N° XXVII.

the unprinted manuscripts in the library at Lambeth. The author was Laurence William de Savona, one of the friars minors in London, and a doctor in divinity, who compiled a new rhetoric at Cambridge in 1478, which was printed at St. Albans in 1480. It contains an eulogy on Waynflete and on his college. The writer expatiates particularly on his bounty, of which he tells us the poor had daily and large experience at divers places, at his splendid mansions and at churches; and affirms, that his prudence and wisdom, generosity, clemency, and compassion, were every where and generally extolled by the people. Mention is made of the venerable gray hair of the bishop.

SECT. III. WAYNFLETE prepared for his departure out of this life, with the dignity and calm composure of integrity and a good conscience. Among his worldly concerns, his college still occupied a principal portion of his care; and Dr. Mayew was often with him, as he had been before he finally left London. In various matters, which for some reason or other were postponed, he declared his mind and pleasure to him, to be fulfilled by the society after his decease.

The

The war between the houses of York and Lancaster had produced twelve pitched battles, in which eighty persons of royal lineage, and ninety thousand men had perished. Many had been the noble sufferers by attainder, confiscation, exile, and the scaffold; many the tragical incidents and vicissitudes of fortune, witnessed during a long life by Waynflete. Even the recent and grateful triumph of king Henry, was attended with sorrow for the bloodshed, for the slain, for the captured, or the fugitive acquaintance and friend. We cannot wonder if, worn with affliction and age, he wished for a speedy release from the burthen.

On the 27th of April, 1486, he received, says Budden^m, something as it were of a divine impression or admonition, not unlike that of the prophet Hezekiah, 2 Kings v. 1. "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live." His willⁿ is dated on that day at Southwaltham.

In the preamble he declares, that he was panting for the life to come, and perceived the day of his expectation in this valley of

^m P. 59.

ⁿ See Appendix, No XXVIII.

tears arrived as it were at its eve, and the time of his dissolution near at hand.

He bequeaths his soul to Almighty God, the Virgin, Mary Magdalen, and the patron-saints of his cathedral; and directs that his body should be buried in the tomb which he had provided for it, in a chapel of the blessed Mary Magdalen, in his church of Winchester.

He then leaves for the celebration of his exequies, on the day of his sepulture, and on the trental of his obit, as follows, the money to be distributed by equal portions, viz.

To the prior of the convent of Winchester, besides a cup and cover gilded, forty shillings: to each of the monks, if a priest, thirteen shillings and four pence; if not, three shillings and four pence.

To the abbot of Hyde thirteen shillings and four pence: to each of the monks, if a priest, six shillings and eight pence; if not, three shillings and four pence.

To the abbess of the monastery of St. Mary Wynton^o thirteen shillings and four pence: to each nun, if professed, two shillings; if not, sixteen pence.

^o The monastery of St. Mary consisted of twenty-one nuns at the dissolution. Lowth, sect. viii.

To the warden of the college at Winchester six shillings and eight pence : to each priest two shillings ; to each clerk sixteen pence ; to each boy four pence ; and for two pittances ^p for the fellows and boys, twenty shillings.

To the master of the hospital of St. Cross six shillings and eight pence : to each priest two shillings ; to each clerk of the chapel sixteen pence.

To the religious of the order of St. Austin at Wynton, of minors, of predicants, and to the Carmelites, to each twenty-six shillings and eight pence.

To each priest, with or without cure, belonging to the city and soke, two shillings ; and to each clerk of a parish twelve pence. The place where these should celebrate his exequies to be appointed by his executors.

To the president of his college six shillings and eight pence : to each fellow, scholar, and chaplain, two shillings ; to each clerk of the chapel sixteen pence ; to each chorister twelve pence.

The same to New college, Oxford.

^p Pietances ; allowances on particular occasions over and above the common provisions.

He bequeaths to Joan Welby, widow of Richard Welby, a handsome silver cup and cover, gilded.

To be distributed among the poor on the day of his burial, and on the trental of his obit, at least one hundred and sixty pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.

His executors to cause five thousand masses, in honour of the five wounds of Christ, and the five joys of the Virgin Mary, to be celebrated on the day of his burial, the trental of his obit, and other days, as soon as possible, for his soul, and the souls of his parents and friends.

A distribution of money to be made among his domestics according to the codicil.

All his manors, lands, and tenements, not belonging to his church, but obtained otherwise, to be given by his feoffees, and applied entirely to the perpetual use of his college; the manor of Sparshold only excepted.

He beseeches his executors, and requires them in the bowels of Christ, to consider favourably the necessity of his college, and to relieve it from his effects according to their ability.

He appoints John Catesby justice of the
king's

king's bench, master William Gyfford^a rector of Cheryton, Mychael Cleve doctor of decrees, master John Nele, master Stephen Tyler rector of Alverstoke, master William Holden rector of Drokynfford, and Richard Burton of Tanton, his executors. To the first he bequeaths, in recompense of his trouble, twenty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence; to the others, each thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence.

He directs the residue of his goods to be disposed of by his executors, with the consent of the majority, among the poor; in pious and devout uses; and, especially, in aid of the necessities of his college; in masses and in alms-deeds for the salvation of his soul, and of the souls of his parents and friends.

The codicil comprises his chaplains, officers, and servants of every denomination, in all one hundred and twenty-five persons; and the amount of his bequests to them is considerable.

This year, (1486,) which was the last of

^a W. Gyfford and W. Holden to take possession by letter of attorney for the college of all donations, &c. of friends, benefactors, and of the founder. 1 Hen. VII.

his

his life, affords an instance of his attention to merit, and of his dispensing with his statutes to reward it. He had noticed, when at his college, the good and virtuous disposition of a chaplain who had been long there, and was of a county and diocese from which scholars could not be chosen. In obedience to a letter^r from him, Hewster was admitted at the ensuing election to a year of probation, and on the same day to be perpetual fellow.

SECT. IV. CARDINAL Beaufort, with licence from king Henry, and with consent of the master or warden of the hospital of St. Cross, at Sparkford near Winchester, and of the brethren and other persons concerned, had engrafted on the foundation there, not long before his death, a new eleemosynary institution, to the honour of God, and of the glorious Virgin his mother, and for the salvation of his own soul. It was an alms-house of *noble poverty*, within the precinct of the hospital, designed for two presbyters, thirty-five brethren, and three sisters, to be for ever under the government of the

^r Registr. See Appendix, N^o XXIX.

master.

master. He had provided a suitable endowment for the perpetual maintenance of his charity ; and by his statutes had enjoined certain devotions and observances for the health of his soul. He had besides granted to the master and brethren various possessions, rents, and temporal domains, for the support of burthens, and the performance of works of piety, as covenanted for (4th Feb. 1445) by indentures between the two parties. But he had numerous enemies ; and the Yorkists, when they prevailed, had been gratified with Lancastrian plunder. Waynflete had seen the revenues of the alms-house of *noble poverty* curtailed, we may suppose, with regret, but without being able to prevent the robbery. The accession of king Henry the Seventh favoured an examination into its circumstances ; and the result is contained in an instrument dated Southwaltham the 2d of August, 1486, in the fortieth year of his consecration ; setting forth, that time, and the succeeding malice of men, had entirely stripped the hospital of the secular estates annexed to it by Beaufort, which had been seized on, and were occupied by noble and powerful persons ; that it was now impossible his intention could be fulfilled in the whole ;

whole; and that the bishop, from compassion to his predecessor, whose piety was thus defeated, and from a sense of duty, was impelled to uphold his design, so far as it could be fitly supported, by the produce of some ecclesiastical benefices which remained. He decreed^a, therefore, that in future there should be for ever in the said alms-house two brethren, bound to say private prayers, like the old brethren, but differing in habit; and one perpetual chaplain, to be presented by the master, and admitted by the bishop of Winchester, to celebrate mass daily in person, or by deputy, with a special collect for the soul of the cardinal, and with the other prayers enjoined in the statutes. To each of the two brethren he assigned yearly seventy-three shillings and four

^a Registr. *Waynflete*, t. ii. p. 2. fol. 132. See Lowth, sect. iv.
 "1505 ab octodecim et viginti annis prox. præteritis redditus et
 "proventus Hosp. S. Crucis Winton deductis omnibus non excesse-
 "runt summam 206 marc." I think from Reg. Linc.

The instrument of the appropriation of Crudale was dated at Southwark, Jan. 3d, 1445, the 41st of Beaufort's translation.

That of the church of St. Faith near Wynton, of the hospital of St. John of Fordingbridge, the free chapels of Echeneswell and Coldhenley, and that of St. James Wynton at Southwark, July 24th, 1446.

The ratification of the prior and convent, in which both are recited, Oct. 26th, 1446. Ledger-book I. fol. 66.

pence; to the chaplain ten marcs, to be paid by the master from the profits of the parish church of Crondale and of St. Faith near Wynton, and of other benefices, in conformity to the intention of the appropriator; and to the master, for his trouble, four pounds. The residue of their income he directed to be reserved annually, for the necessary expenses of the premises; the lodgings of the chaplain and brethren to be repaired according to the old statutes and ordinances.

SECT. V. THE bishop appears to have possessed a robust constitution, and to have long enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. He now fell suddenly into a grievous disease, which, in the figurative language of Dr. Budden^t, creeping and stealing through his limbs and marrow, got into the citadel of his heart, and so entirely overcame him as to bring on a speedy dissolution. He died on Friday the 11th of August, 1486^u, at four

^t P. 89. “In gravissimum morbum repente incidit; qui ubi per
“artus et medullas in arcem cordis furtim irrepsisset, sic hominem
“senio et laboribus confectum prorsus debilitavit, ut—” perhaps
an inflammatory disorder, which began at a distance, and gradually
reached the vitals.

^u Ledger-book I. fol. 117. The letter to the king notifying his death in the usual form is dated 15th August 1486.

Registr. A. f. 53. tertio iduum Aug.

in the afternoon. His disorder, of which the account is obscure, seems to have begun in the extremities. Its inroad was gradual, and it seized on his vitals by insensible degrees, as we are told; for he was able, as is proved by his Register, to give institution to a living on the same day. The body was removed to Winchester with great funeral pomp, and, after the usual solemnity, deposited in the tomb within the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen in the cathedral, according to the directions in his will.

In the Account-book of the year a payment is entered, for three carts which conveyed to the college servants belonging to the president; and for the carriage of divers things from Waltham. Among the articles then removed were probably the mitre, crozier, and pontifical habit of the founder; which were reposed as memorials of him in the treasury. At his exequies performed in the college* were expended three pounds six shillings and eleven pence halfpenny; and on the trental, three pounds eight shil-

* Account-book, 1488. "Solut. Will. tonsori pro cera viridi pro floribus fiendis circa candelas in obitu fundatoris iiii^d. 1498. Solut. campanario Oxon. proclamanti exequias fundatoris iiii. sc. solidi."

lings and seven pence. On his obits, the chapel, we may suppose, was dressed in suitable hangings, and all the sad solemnity observed which is usual in the Roman catholic worship on such occasions. A charge is extant for green wax, for the making of flowers round the candles. A distribution of forty shillings yearly, on his anniversary, was decreed by the president and senior fellows^y. We find the executors busied in settling their concerns with the college. Fees were given to counsel for advice, and Dr. Mayew attended parliament on the business of the society^z.

It has been observed^a, that three prelates in succession held the same bishopric an hundred and nineteen years, the time between the consecration of Wykeham and the death of Waynflete. The last had it thirty-eight years and twelve days, (one year less than Wykeham, and three than Beaufort,) according to Budden^b, who computes from his installation, which was on the 30th

^y MSS. Harl. N^o 4240.

^z Account-book, 1487.

^a MSS. Ashmole, N^o 810. In the printed Catalogue, N^o 7484.

^b P. 89.

of August 1448 ; or thirty-nine years, if we follow Godwin^{c d}. He was elected, we have seen, on the 15th of April 1447, and consecrated on the 13th of July following. The see continued vacant until the 29th of January 1487, when Courtney bishop of Exeter was translated to it by a bulle of Pope Innocent.

I have met with no accusation of, or reflection on, Waynflete, which I have not produced into open view. Humane and benevolent in an uncommon degree, he appears to have had no enemies but from party, and to have disarmed even these of their malice. His devotion was fervent without hypocrisy ; his bounty unlimited except by his income. As a bishop, he was a kind father revered by his children : as a founder, he was magnificent and munificent. He was ever intent on alleviating distress and misery. He dispensed largely by his almoner^e to the poor. He enfranchised se-

^c P. 232.

^d 37 years, 11 months, 12 days, if computed from his installation, 30th Aug. 1448 ; or 39 years, 3 months, 27 days, if taken from his election, 15th April 1447. EDITOR.

^e Budden, p. 87.

veral of his vassals^f from the legal bondage to which they were consigned by the feudal system. He abounded in works of charity and mercy. Amiable and affable in his whole deportment, he was as generally beloved as respected. The prudence, fidelity, and innocence, which preserved him when tossed about on the variable waves of inconstant fortune, during the long and mighty tempest of the civil war, was justly a subject of wonder to his biographer, Dr. Budden^g. It is remarkable, that he conciliated the favour of successive sovereigns of opposite principles and characters; and that, as this author^h tells us, the kings his benefactors were, by his address in conferring obligations on them in his turn, converted from being his creditors into his debtors.

^f "Servos complures quos dura gentium constitutio dominio alieno contra naturam subjecisset libertate donabat." Budden, p. 87. Ex Archiv. Wint. In Ledger-book I. occur the deeds of enfranchisement. Budden, p. 87. Ex Archiv. Wint.

^g P. 59. "Qua sapientia, *fide*," &c.

^h P. 88.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Chapel and Tomb erected by Waynflete at Winchester, with a further Account of his Family.

SECT. I. **T**HE fashion of placing images on tombs standing in small chapels or sepulchres in churches, is said to have been invented or introduced into England by an abbot of Evesham, called Thomas of Marlebergh, who died in 1236; having provided in his lifetime a mausoleum, with the figures of two of his predecessors, who were interred in it; and his own cut in marble, to be laid over his body after his decease^a. His example had met with many imitators, as well among the laity as clergy. The large sums which they lavished on what they could not enjoy, contributed to keep alive the arts of sculpture and design. The painter, the statuary, and the architect, with

^a Hugget, vol. i.

a multitude of workmen in divers branches employed to raise or decorate the fabric and monument, found a maintenance from their devotion, their vanity, or desire of surviving the grave, if but in effigy. Wykeham and Beaufort; Fastolf and Bekyngton, with various royal, noble, and eminent persons, had, by preparing their own tombs, rendered the usage familiar; and Waynflete, if we may conjecture from the statue, which represents him of a middle age, began his soon after he became a bishop.

The Episcopal Register of Bekyngton supplies us with a curious account^b of his tomb in the cathedral of Wells; containing, besides local history, a ceremonial, which perhaps was observed, with some variations, by Waynflete and other prelates who have erected similar monuments; of which kind many are yet extant in our churches. It informs us, that he constructed a chapel close to the presbytery, in honour of the Virgin Mary, and of the glorious martyr St. Thomas (à Becket); that he consecrated and dedicated it in person, on the 13th of

^b Registr. Bath et Wells, ad ann. 1451. "Sepulchrum suum
" infra capellam supradictam subtus quasi imagines que supra sunt
" *Vite et Mortis* situatum."

Januany

January 1451, about five in the morning, and afterwards performed at the altar, in a solemn manner, the mass *De Beata Virgine*; that on the 15th at the same hour, in the pontificals of his consecration-day, *in which too*, says the entry, *he will be buried*, he consecrated with great devotion his sepulchre in the chapel, and then celebrated at the altar, in the same attire, the mass *De requiem* for the souls of bishops, of his parents, and of all the faithful defunct; in the presence of the dean, of several canons, and of a great congregation.

The sepulchre of Wykeham in the cathedral of Winchester is inclosed in a chapel of the Virgin Mary; that of Beaufort in a chapel of the Salutation, as may be inferred from his will; and that of Waynflete in one dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The open sides of all these chapels afforded a view of the priest officiating at the altar within, while the people were kneeling on the step on the outside, or on the area round about them. The two last are opposite each other, on the east side of the traverse wall behind the choir.

The architecture of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen is of a species which has been deno-

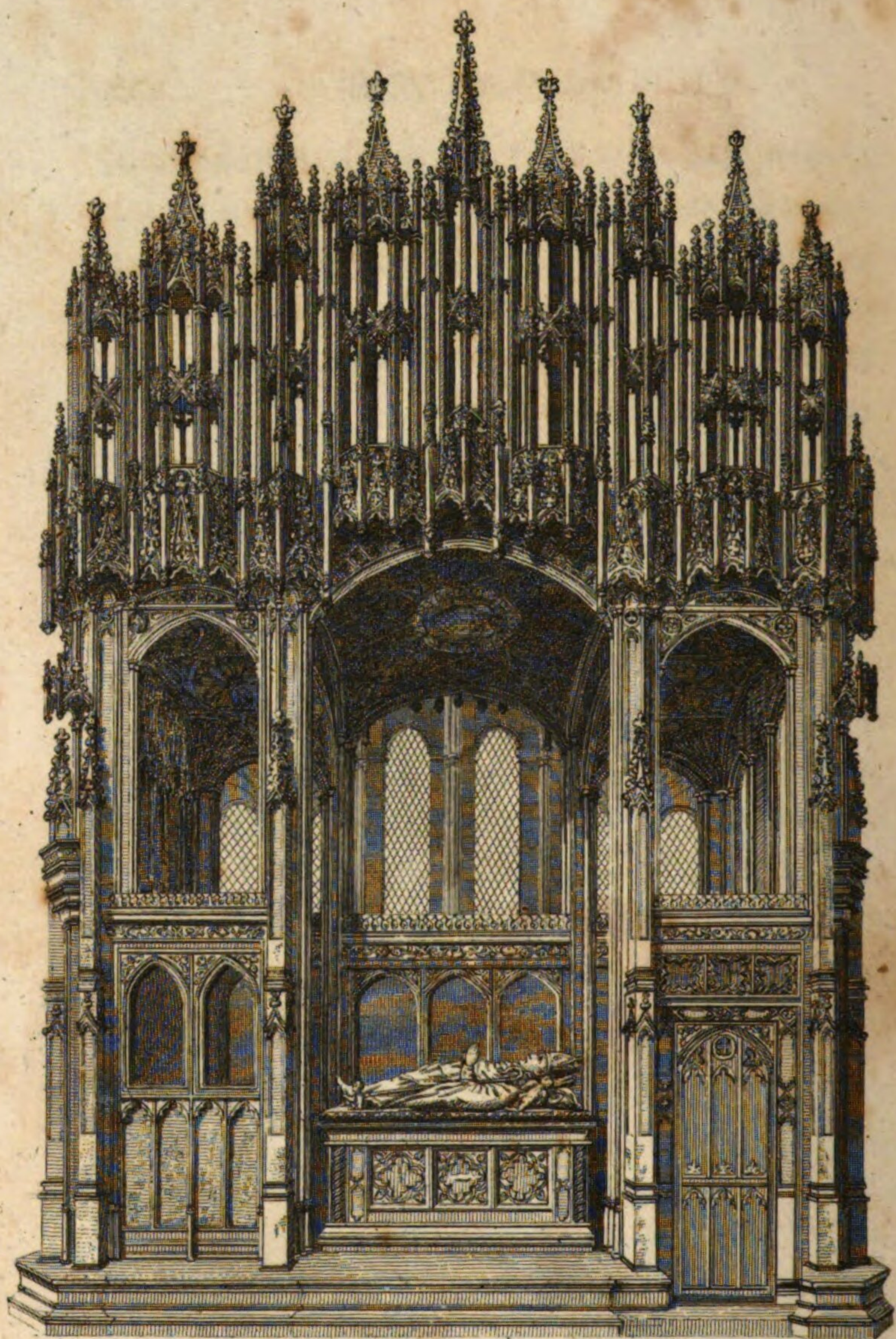
denominated *the florid Gothic*^c; and which was, perhaps, originally invented for shrines and structures intended to be raised in churches. Such fabrics, as being of smaller proportions, were fitly distinguished by the exuberance of its decorations, and by the lightness of its fret-work; and standing, like highly finished cabinets, under cover, were calculated at once to display, and to preserve uninjured, the delicacy of its ornaments. The specimens extant in the cathedral at Winchester exhibit its gradual progress from comparative simplicity to its consummation. The chapel of Wykeham is plainer than those of his two successors. These resemble each other; but that of Waynflete is much lighter, and richer in the variegation of its roof, and the profusion of the spire-work; and for the execution of its masonry, we are told^d, has not been exceeded, if equalled, any where in England. The beauty, genius, and invention discovered in these and many like monuments, should have rescued the names of the artists from oblivion^e.

^c See Warton on Spenser, vol. ii. p. 191, 192.

^d History of Winton, vol. i. p. 58. Gale, p. 35.

^e Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 194.

Beaufort,



MONUMENT OF BISHOP WAYNFLETE

in the Cathedral Church of Winchester

Ex dono Collegii S^{ci} M^{ag} Magdalenæ Oxoniensis.

Beaufort, who founded a chantry^f, had directed his executors to furnish his chapel with handsome and necessary ornaments; as vestments for festivals, a gilded cross, his images of the Salutation, to wit, the blessed Virgin, and holy Gabriel bearing the urn and lily; with a cup and certain utensils of gold. He had enriched the altar by a bequest of a service of gilded plate, and a pair of silver candlesticks, which stood on holidays in his oratory for daily use; and of two of his missals and his larger breviary, without notes, which had formerly belonged to the bishop of Bath, to remain to it for ever, and to be used in no other place. He had ordained, besides a yearly obit to be solemnized in the church, that three masses should be celebrated daily for his soul, by three of the monks in the

^f Ledger-book, N^o 1. f. 77. "*Ordinatio Cantarie Dñi Henrici cardinalis, &c.*" seems an extract of his will. See Nichols, f 84.

The prior and convent oblige themselves to observe the injunctions in his will, 1460.

Beaufort bequeathed to his church divers rich vestments, his bona præcipua, jewels and precious ornaments; some for the distinct use of the prior. See his Will.

Of "a parcel" of gold and silver, received of his executors, to make the great shrine of St. Swythyn's, see an account, Ledger-book I. fol. 76. Winton cathedral.

Shrines were often made curiously of filigraine workmanship. One Peter, a Roman, made the shrine of Edward the Confessor.

hiss

chapel.

chapel. Wykeham § had likewise made a provision for masses to be said in the chapel of the Virgin Mary.

The Ledger-book of the cathedral, from which Bishop Lowth has taken his account of Wykeham's chantry, disappointed my hope of finding in it particular information concerning the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen; which is mentioned, as far as I have been able to discover, only in the will of Waynflete. It is probable he had furnished it in his lifetime with missals, copes, and other requisites; that the three niches, divided by tiers of open arches, and yet remaining in the inside at the east end, were filled with the images of the patron-saint, and St. Peter and St. Paul, as seen on the seal of his hall and college, as well as elsewhere; and also that many of the masses

§ Ledger-book I. fol. 17.

"De reparatione eccl'ie Swithini per W. Wykham fact. 1404."
The agreement of the prior and convent to find scaffolding, sabulum, &c.

"De Cantaria W. Wykham. Masses in capella, in qua elegit suam sepulturam infra eccles." Dated 16th Aug. 1404.

"Relaxatio corrodii de Hamela in the Rye," follows fol. 22.
"dentura inter priorem et conv. Winton. et executores testamenti
"W. Wykham super receptis ab iisdem.

"Alia indentura." See Lowth.

said

said after his decease, were, by direction of his executors, celebrated at the altar which once stood beneath them.

The tomb within the chapel is of gray marble. On a blue slab lies the figure of the bishop, his head supported by a couple of pillows, his eyes raised to heaven, his hands closed as in prayer, with a heart between them^h, probably in allusion to the *sursum corda* of the liturgies, or to what gave rise to the form, namely, Lament. iii. 41. "*Levemus corda nostra cum manibus in cælos.*" It exhibits him in much humbler attire than Wykeham, who perhaps is arrayed in the pontificals of his consecration-day. He has "rich jewels on his gloves, his wristbands "studded; the ring on the middle finger of "his right hand; the manipleⁱ and stole^k; "the double-fringed chasuble^l; the crosier "with a pastoral crook of a singular form;

^h Budden, p. 86. describes the statue — "*devotissimi vatis,* "*Ps. xxv. exemplum referre videtur: 'Ad te, Jehova, animam* "*meam attollo. Deus mi, in te confido, ne erubescam, ne ex-* "*ultent inimici mei de me.'*"

ⁱ A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the wrists by Romish mass priests.

^k An ornament worn by Romish priests over the surplice.

^l Chasuble, Fr. a priest's cope used at mass.

"and

“and the mitre richly ornamented^m.” At the feet, an angel clothed in white, with wings, holds on his breast a shield of his arms; as also, in the centre of the middle compartment of the roof; and often at his college, where, by the library, are two angels as supporters. The same bearing was used, it seems, by the bishops of Winchester, as it occurs before and after Waynflete, on the tomb of Beaufort and of Fox. Formerly a fillet of brass, with an inscription, it may be conjectured his favourite verse of the *Magnificat*, was fixed along the edge of the slab: but this has been purloined, it is likely, for the sake of the metal; and some vestiges of it only were visible when about a century had elapsedⁿ. Under Beaufort then remained, *Tribularer si nescirem misericordias tuas*. The effigy may be considered as affording an exact and authentic representation of the person of Waynflete; as alike descriptive of his appearance in his pontificals, and of the piety which was so principal an ingredient in his character.

^m Sepulchr. Monum.

ⁿ Budden, p. 86. Godwin.

The structure was repaired by the Coll. in 1741. Hist. of Winton, vol. i. p. 58.

SECT. II. I HAVE endeavoured, but hitherto unsuccessfully, to obtain more particular information respecting Sir William Brereton, the maternal grandfather of William and John Waynflete. Lord Scales was sent to forage with three thousand men, while the Earl of Warwick besieged Pontorson in 1425, and on his return was encountered by double the number of the enemy; whom he defeated with great slaughter, and then triumphantly re-entered the English camp, with provisions and a long train of captives. It was, I apprehend, in this once famous action, Brereton served under that renowned commander. He was then advanced beyond middle life, as John Waynflete at that time was dean of Chichester. In June 1474 (14 June, 14 Ed. IV.) Sir William Brereton made over to the bishop and dean, jointly with Robert Brereton rector of Brereton in Cheshire, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, all his possessions in Lincolnshire. He must then have attained to extreme old age.

In the act of resumption^o, which passed in the third year of King Edward, provision was made, that it should not extend nor be

^o Titus E vii. MSS. Cotton.

prejudicial to Mr. John Waynflete, dean, and the chapter of Chichester. He died in 1481, it should seem while the bishop, who was one of his executors^p, tarried at Magdalen college after the departure of King Edward. His funeral cost six pounds three shillings and five pence. He was succeeded as dean of Chichester by John Cloos^q; and the bishop conferred his archdeaconry on Lionel Wydevyle, whom he had presented in April 1475 to the church of Wytteneye^r.

Richard Patten, *alias* Barbour, survived perhaps sir William Brereton, and, it is

^p Two acquittances remain. One "Johannis de Giglis facta fundatori pro 5. 13. 1. exequatori fratris sui Johannis W. Archidiacon. 1481. Cartæ regis, &c. N^o 61. *Index*. The other, dated May 19, 20 Ed. IV. (the same year) for £20 received for dilapidations and all repairs whatsoever by Lionel Wydevyle his successor as archdeacon of Surry,—mentions the bishop *ac alios executores*.

A "Memorandum of the expenses atte the bereying of my lord and maister deane of Chichestre. Also of other costs and payments on his death, and at his month mind" is in being. It is a paper-book with the hand-writing of the bishop on some of the pages, in a chest in the tower of Magdalen.

Thirty scuchouns of his armys cost v^s.

The distribution *to pore peple every man woman and childe* 1^d the day of his bereying amounted to xxxiii^s iii^d.

The funeral cost vi^{li} iii^s vi^d.

^q Le Neve. In his *Fasti*, Smith follows as archdeacon instead of Wydevyle.

^r Registr. *Waynflete*.

probable,

probable, died before his son John Waynflete. He was buried in the church of All Saints, which now stands above a mile distant from Waynflete, to the north-west, in the rich meadows surrounding the town on the land-side. His monument is still extant there, at the east end of the south aisle, close by the wall that divides it from the middle aisle. The arms of the bishop are mentioned by Stukeley as remaining in his time in the windows of the same church; yet they are not noticed by the diligent antiquary who preceded him in 1629; who copied from the painted glass in the south window of the chancel^s, *Orate pro aia Willhelmi Hewarbe Prioris de Kyma et Joh̃is Bardney*; who observed his family arms, *Lozengy sable and ermyne*, in a window of the church of Croyland; and the same arms with the lilies in chief, as at Tateshale, in the south window near the door of the chancel at Bennington^t; where also was his portrait with the legend,

Effigies Willi~ Wainflet Epi~ Winton~.

Richard

^s MSS. Harl. 6829. p. 214.

^t Ibid. p. 210.

Mr. Pickburn, in June 1785, found on the painted glass in the chancel south window the half-length portrait of a bishop with a

Richard Patten is recumbent in effigy on the slab of a fair altar-tomb of alabaster, within a strong moveable enclosure of wooden palisades designed to defend it from injury. He is represented as a tall, well-made person, not aged, of a comely pleasing countenance, without a beard, his eyes open and turned upwards, his hands closed as in prayer. He is bare-headed; his hair regularly divided in wavy locks from the centre of the crown, and cut round, reaching only to the ears. He has a large figured ring, which seems to have had a stone or seal set in it, on the forefinger of the right hand; and a narrow plain ring on the little finger of the left. He wears a gown or robe with wide puffed sleeves and with plaits, reaching from the breast to the feet; a broad hem or border at the bottom; and underneath, a vest or waistcoat, of which the sleeves are tied at the wrists with double strings. The

full face and open affable countenance, but in features not like any of the figures on the monument of Richard Patten; and the mitre different, and more splendidly decorated than the sculptured one. "His right hand holds nothing in it, the fingers close, not clinched, but held up and bending toward his face. His left hand appears not. He had no beard." Mr. P. could see no arms, nor motto; nor procure any information about him. I apprehend he held the crosier in his right hand, and that the painting has suffered from tempest or some other accident since 1629.



MONUMENT OF RICH^d PATTEN
in the Church of Weymouth Dorsetshire.

two standing collars of these garments are round, and closed at the neck. The inner garment appears at the opening of the sleeves. A belt is fastened about the waist with a buckle; the strap falling to the knee. It is studded with roses of stones, and the whole breadth near the end, decorated with a wrought ornament terminating in a single stone. From the belt hangs by the middle a rosary; the ends, at which are two tassels, falling parallel; the beads roughly cut, and near an inch diameter: also, by a double string, a purse with two small cords, to open and shut it, ending in tassels reaching almost to the bottom, which has a tassel at each corner. A whittle or knife was likewise suspended to it; the string yet remaining with a portion of the handle, and the entire sheath under his right side. His feet rest on scattered lilies or other flowers, and his shoes have pointed toes. His head lies on a pillow placed on a cushion, with two large tassels at the corners; and is supported on his left side by John and on his right by William Waynflete.

John Waynflete is represented as sitting with his feet drawn up, his right hand beneath the pillow, his left holding a large

open book lying on his left knee, under which his right foot is placed. He has the clerical tonsure, and his hair is cut short and even. His features are strong and masculine, his aspect venerable, his air solemn, and his eyes lifted up as in prayer. His dress is a hood ; that, it is likely, of a bachelor of canon law, reaching to his loins, deeply indented or scalloped at the extremity ; with a cowl behind, like the cloak of a Capuchin friar. Under it is a full flowing garment with open sleeves, probably a surplice, as he appears to be attending on the last moments of his father in the character of a priest.

William Waynflete is in a similar posture, his left foot placed under the bending of the right knee, his left hand supporting the pillow. He is represented as a bishop, and that hand has a glove on it from which hang some small beads. The mitre on his head is set with precious stones, and richly adorned with broad figured lace ; some traces of the painting and gilding still visible. The middle part of the staff of the crosier, with his right arm and the hand, which held it, and, it is probable, had likewise a glove on, is gone ; but the lower end remains under the
shoulder

shoulder of the large statue ; and the upper, reposing on his own shoulder and touching the mitre, has above it some imperfect traces of the pastoral crook. His robes are loose, flowing to his feet, and spreading on the marble behind. His countenance is amiable and benevolent, but serious and expressive of sorrow. His face resembles that of his father, but is younger ; and is neither so broad nor so aged as that of his brother.

The sides of the tomb are ornamented with compartments carved in fret-work, alternately of unequal width. In two at the head are angels, slender figures, with curling hair and pentagonal caps, their wings expanded, and robes flowing to their feet ; holding each on his breast an armorial shield, encircled with the garter, once painted and gilded, tied in a knot below. Traces remain of letters, probably of the usual motto. The shield on the dexter side has the bearing of William Waynflete, *Lozengy three lilies in chief*. The other is now plain ; time, it is likely, having obliterated the arms of the see of Winchester, for which, perhaps, it was intended.

The wooden fence approaches the head of the tomb, so as not to admit of a passage within

within it, probably because the inscription was placed in that part, and not on a fillet round the rim; one side being close to the wall. At that end the cornice is of free stone, and loose; and, on removing it, light enters through the transparent alabaster. The middle is filled up with solid masonry. A remnant of the inscription was copied in 1629:

• • • • • novissima memorare • • • credo videre bona
Dñi in terra viventium • •

and celebrates the pious confidence of the deceased, if I mistake not, by recording his last words: "I believe verily to see the
"goodness of the Lord in the land of the
"living." Ps. xxvii. 15.

I can neither confirm nor confute, at present, the assertion that the habit of Richard Patten is that of a merchant or wealthy yeoman. He appears to me to be dressed as a gentleman. King Henry had on a gown or long robe of blue velvet, when he was conducted from the Tower in 1470; and king Edward gave a robe, lined with sables, to the captain who conveyed him to Holland. It was a garment in general use. The clergy are described in 1343 as guilty of excess in apparel, and as resembling soldiers in

in wearing long beards, rings on their fingers, and costly girdles, having ornamented purses hanging with knives, like swords, in open view^u. Beards, I suppose, were no longer in fashion. The rings, the girdle, purse, and knife, bespeak not a vulgar person. It had been usual for shoes or boots to end in pikes, designed to be tied at the knee with laces of silk, or with chains of silver sometimes gilded; which foppery lasted in England from 1382 to the third of Edward the Fourth, when it was ordained by statute, that no person under a lord should have them exceeding two inches in length^x. It seems that Richard Patten survived this reform; his shoes witnessing in their pikes a restriction, which, as productive of no public utility, has been pronounced oppressive, and an infringement of personal liberty.

SECT. III. IN the bishop ended, if I mistake not, the descendants of Richard Patten. Guillim^y, after mentioning the family of

^u Burn, Eccles. Law, vol. ii. Privileges and Restraints of the Clergy.

^x Baker.

^y Heraldry, p. 408. He cites Budden for the lilies in the arms of Waynflete.

that

that name bearing “*Fusily ermine and sable, a canton or,*” as of good note and antiquity, has given to William and John, a brother named “Richard, that lived and died “at Baslowe in Derbyshire;” and being a layman, had issue Humphrey, who seated himself in Lancashire, where his descendents then lived at Warrington; from whom, continues he, Thomas Patten of Thornley, in the said county, gentleman, is descended. But the *canton or* would have been retained by William when he added the lilies, and would have appeared in the arms without them at Eton, and in the window at Croyland, if it had belonged to his family. Holinshed^z is silent as to the offspring of this Richard; though Godwin^a tells us he left children at Baslowe, whose posterity, as he heard, were still found in those parts. He and his descendents are met with perhaps in other authors^b; but it was Guillim, I apprehend, who

^z Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 627. “W. eldest brother to John, and “to Richard that lived and died at Boslo in Derbyshire.”

^a De Præs. p. 232. “ubi liberos reliquit, quorum posteri, “quantum audio, in illis adhuc regionibus reperiuntur.” He mentions Budden’s Life with commendations.

^b Fuller’s Worthies, printed in 1662, p. 56. “William, eldest son to Richard Patten, an ancient esquire in this county, and “I un-

who first introduced him and them to the public.

Patten, it has been observed, was a surname not uncommon. Families distinguished by it, may have subsisted at the same time in Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Lincolnshire, and may yet subsist, each as distinct and separate from the other as the counties. But supposing Thomas Patten of Thornley to be derived from Richard of Baslow, we have reason to believe his pedigree wrongly deduced from the father of William and John Waynflete. Why are these two only represented on his tomb? Why did sir William Brereton, in the assignment of his estates, omit this third brother? But further, if this Richard survived William and John, or left children, would not he or they have been heir to the bishop? Yet another claimant is on record^c, Juliana Churchstile, who,

“ I understand that at this day they remain at Barsloe in Derbyshire, descended from the said esquire.”

William Patten had to his brethren John of Waynfleet, and Richard Patten of Baselow in Derbyshire. A. Wood. Gutch, p. 306.

“ W. Waynflet, sonne and heire of Richard Pattyn that lived at Baslo in Derbyshire.” MSS. Ashmole, N^o 810. In the printed Catalogue, N^o 7484.

^c Budden, p. 55. e Registro Coll. “ Sciant præsentes et futuri
“ quod

who, wanting to alienate a farm, which she asserted to belong to her as his relation, and proving her affinity as required by law, declares herself “widow and late wife of
 “Richard Churchstile deceased, kinswoman
 “and heir of master William de Wayn-
 “flete, late bishop of Winchester; to wit,
 “sole daughter and heir of Robert Patten,
 “brother and heir of Richard Patten, *other-*
 “*wise called Barbour*, of Waynflete, father
 “of the bishop.”

The authority of Guillim appears to have been a pedigree given in by Thomas Patten of Thornley, and signed by Norroy king at arms, at the visitation at Ormskirk in Lancashire on the eighth of April 1665. Thomas Patten, or the herald employed by him, seems first to have connected Richard Patten of Baslow in Derbyshire, if such a person ever existed, with Richard Patten of Waynflete in Lincolnshire, and then to have

“quod ego Juliana Churchstilia, vidua, nuper uxor Rich. Church-
 “stile defuncti, consanguinea et hæres magistri Willielmi de Wayn-
 “flete, nuper Winton. episcopi : videlicet, unica filia et hæres Ro-
 “berti Patten, fratris et hæredis Richardi Patten (alias dicti Bar-
 “bour) de Waynflete, patris prædicti Willielmi de Waynflete,
 “nuper episcopi, in pura viduatate mea,” &c. E Registro Coll.
 I examined Registr. A without finding it.

removed

removed his son Humphrey into Lancashire, to provide the family established in this county with an ancestor of eminence.

Waynflete, we may remember, has declared that he had demurred whether to found a college, or distribute his goods to the poor in his lifetime. The enriching of his family is not an alternative. No preference is given to, nor provision made for, kinsmen at his college, as by Wykeham; neither is there mention of any relation in his will. Perhaps Juliana Churchstile was the only one remaining, was in affluence, and without children.

CHAPTER XIII.

Proceedings at Magdalen College after the Death of Waynflete, with an Account of some Benefactors and Members of the Society, particularly Wuley.

SECT. I. **T**HE desire to promote religion and learning planted by Waynflete in his college, having taken root in his lifetime, continued to increase and flourish after his death; and his intention, where the society had knowledge of it, was a rule for their conduct, and fulfilled by them with respectful deference.

Among the nobles attainted by the first parliament of Henry the Seventh was lord Lovell, who raised an army, which dispersed on proclamation of pardon in 1486; and in the following year he perished in battle^a.

^a Baker.

Francis lord Lovell was created a viscount 22 Edw. IV, was slain at the battle of Stoke, 3 Hen. VII; when, he having no issue, the title became extinct.

The president and scholars celebrated exequies after his death, and were allowed a pittance, as at the same ceremony for lady Danvers and other benefactors.

The

The society appointed a chaplain, with a salary for life, to say masses at Brackley for his soul and that of his consort; for the souls of their progenitors, of the benefactors to the college, and of all the faithful defunct; and to take care of the buildings and concerns of the hospital. He was allowed a chamber contiguous to the church on the south side, with a garden; and a clerk, who had the custody of the books, vestments, and other property.

John Anwykyll, the first master of Magdalen school, whose merit and skill in his profession recommended him to the notice of Waynflete, had conceived and composed for its use a new form of teaching, which met with general approbation. The society in consideration of his deserts, the excellence of his science, and the labour bestowed on his work, and in pursuance of the will of the founder, settled on him (28 June, 1486-7) a salary of ten pounds annually for fifteen years, if he should reside so long in Oxford with his wife and family, reading and teaching with diligence and effect, grammaticals, poems, elegancies, and other arts of humanity. He engaged under a penalty of ten pounds; and promised to endeavour

deavour to qualify some fit pupils to become instructors in his method. They also granted him a tenement to live in, as Waynflete had designed^b. But he did not long enjoy this establishment; for in 1487-8 the master was John Stanbryge, before usher^c, the compiler of a noted grammar called by his name. John Holte, probationer-fellow in 1490, was another celebrated teacher, and also author of a grammar much used, printed about 1497, and dedicated to Moreton then archbishop of Canterbury. The society persevered in consulting the profit, continuation, and advancement, as well of the scholars as of the school, which Waynflete had closely connected with the college. Able pedagogues, grammarians, and philologists, were produced at a period when they were rare, and it was in good measure owing to his munifi-

^b Registr. A. fol. 61.

^c Registr. A. fol. 71.

Thomas, brother of John Stanbryge, had a celebrated school at Banbury, which Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, approved as a model for his seminary instituted at Manchester about 1518, and in which Thomas Pope the future founder of Trinity college was initiated in the Stanbryge-grammar. Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 5, 2d edit.

Robert Whittington, author of a treatise of grammar, was a scholar of John Stanbryge. A. Wood, Ath. Oxon. p. 8.

cence

cence that soon after the union of the two Roses, an acquaintance with languages began to be generally diffused over the nation.

At a time when books were not common as now, and knowledge was acquired chiefly from oral instruction, the lecturers established by Waynflete contributed largely to the promotion of their respective sciences, as well in the university, then destitute of public professors in their faculties, as in the college. On the departure of Grocyn, who had preferment given him, the society considered of many fit persons to succeed him; but few were willing to undertake the daily task of reading, and most fled from honours and rewards to be obtained only by very great labour and study. This they represented to his patron archbishop Moreton by letter (23d December 1488), expressing their regret for the loss of that most excellent lecturer and interpreter of the Scriptures, and informing him it was their warm and general desire, that Mr. Thomas Lynley, whom they had chosen unanimously, might be sent back to them; and that his compliance with their petition would be a matter highly acceptable to

to God and the society^d. Their attention to procure a worthy supply for an office, to which so great a burthen was annexed with so much utility, is a proof that the spirit of the founder presided at their deliberations, and was still among them.

The White Friars of New Shoreham in Sussex had suffered by tempest and the sea. Their convent was surrounded with water, and destroyed, and they were unable to support and maintain there, “devyne” service, as had been the custom of “longe tyme “passid.” The society “having yt in tender consideration,” at the desire of many worshipful persons of the order, and in consequence of the good will and devotion that their “fownder lord William Wayneflete “had allway to this blessid intent,” and of his giving them “commandment by his lyve “daies this to be put in execution,” granted (20th November, 1492) to the provincial, and to the late prior and their brethren, the priory of Seale, *the covent garden*, containing four acres, and a dove-house, with the receipt of the yearly offerings made in the

^d Registr. A. fol. 65.

church of Seale ; they paying to the college three shillings and four pence every Easter ; on condition they should keep divine service there after their power, and pray devoutly in their masses for the soul of master William Waynflete, of John late duke of Norfolk, founder of the priory, and for his ancesture ; for the good estate and prosperity of my lady Elizabeth, lady of Norfolk, and of the president and scholars of Magdalen, “ that “ now byn or yn tyme comyng shall be^e.” These Carmelites continued in possession until the Reformation, when the priory was granted by the king to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple ; from whom Owin and Clement Oglethorpe obtained it by bargain and sale, and making it over to the president, restored, and again united it to the college^f.

The corner-stone^g of the great tower, now containing ten bells, was laid by Dr. Mayew

^e Registr. A. fol. 83.

Seale in gn̄re, N^o 11. *Index*.

Prioratus de Sela. *Vetus et Nova Shoram*, v. N^o 33.

Litera Anthonii cujusdam ad W.

^f MSS. Harl. N^o 4240, p. 15.

^g Registr. A. fol. 86. 7 Hen. VII.

A. Wood, p. 211. “ Peracta vero an. 1498, Wolseio tunc coll. bursario.”

on the ninth of August 1492. The founder had then been dead only six years. We may reasonably conclude, that the edifice had its origin from instructions given by him to the president and society; nor is it improbable that he had both seen and approved of the plan. Mr. Richard Gosmore, one of the lecturers in philosophy, and middle bursar when it was begun, was made supervisor of the work, with a stipend for his trouble; and also paymaster, being intrusted with money beforehand for that purpose, jointly with the president or some other person. He continued, if not longer, until the last term of the year 1498-9, when he succeeded Mr. Bernes, who died, aged an hundred, in the office of vice-president, which he had held thirty years, and of which he augmented the stipend by a donation of lands at Hedington, near Oxford^h. In 1500-1 Mr. Prutt, the junior bursar, is named as having

^h See the decree of the president and senior fellows for the annual payment of this pension. MSS. Harl. N^o 4240.

His epitaph is preserved by A. Wood, p. 210, from a brass plate on a stone in the ante-chapel:

Hic jacet extinctus lapidis sub mole vetusti

Qui quondam huic operi subsitus auctor erat,

Nomine Ricardus Barnes, arte magister, et hujus

Causa movens, studium, spes, decus omne, domus, etc.

the

the care of the edifice, and it is likely he was appointed in the room of Gosmore; but the precise time of his entering on this department is not ascertained, the account-book of the preceding year not having been found. The trust was distinct from the bur-sarship, and we have no reason to conclude there was any interval of superintendency between Gosmore and Prutt; or, supposing one, that it was filled by Wulcy, to whom the honour of erecting this structure has been transferredⁱ from Waynflete, the president, and society; as far as I have been able to discover, without any foundation.

SECT. II. KING Henry the Seventh honoured the college with a visit in 1486-7, when he offered a noble at the altar^k. The preparations for his reception, with the expenses, may be seen in the account-book of the year. After his decease, the society celebrated annually an obit for him, and still continues a commemoration of him, as a be-

ⁱ Fiddes, Life of Wolsey, p. 6.

When bursar of the college in 1492 he erected the Tower.

New Oxford Guide.

^k “*Oblationes.* Et de Sacrista una cum nobil. oblat. a metuen-
“ dissimo principe Hen. 7^{mo}, xxvii^s iii^d.” Lib. Comp. 1487-8.

nefactor, on the first of May¹; “when,” says Antony Wood, “the choral ministers of this house do, according to antient custom, salute Flora from the top of the tower at four in the morning, with vocal music of several parts; which having been sometimes well performed, hath given great content to the neighbourhood and auditors underneath.” The rectory of Slimbridge in Gloucestershire pays ten pounds a-year to be distributed on this occasion; being, if I mistake not, part of the produce of a distinct portion of tythes, there given by this monarch. He died in 1509.

Prince Arthur, son of king Henry, twice took up his abode at Magdalen college in 1501, being entertained in the lodgings by Dr. Mayew, then almoner to the king^m. This excellent governor, whose presidentship forms a distinguished epoch in the history of the society, died bishop of Hereford, to which see he was promoted in 1504. He was succeeded by John Claymond, bachelor of divinity, who had been educated from his cradle in the college, was a correspondent

¹ A. Wood, p. 238. Gutch, p. 350.

^m Account-book.

of Erasmus, and eminent for his learning. It was provided by a decree of this president, and the thirteen seniors, under the common seal (26th July 1509), that mention should be made of his soul, and of the souls of his parents and friends, yearly, by the priest who celebrated the mass *De requie* at the obit of the founder and benefactors in Midsummer term; and he was to pray for them specially in the mass at the exequies of the dead, during an hundred years, using the collect "*Deus, indulgentiarum Domine, da,*" with the secret and prostration; to be paid from a sum of money given by the bishop. Moreover, from a regard to his memory, and in consideration of the benefits derived from him, it was granted, as far as they had power, that the souls mentioned should have participation in all the masses and prayers said in future in the college, and in all works of charity performed by the society for everⁿ.

Bishop Fox obtained for the college, in 1488, a license of mortmain for one hundred pounds a year. The society, in return for his generosity in offering so valuable a present, and for the great affection which he

ⁿ MS. Harl. N^o 4240. "in exequiis ex tunc pridie celebrandis."

bore them, decreed unanimously, that especial mention should be made of him daily by a chaplain in his mass, with the prayer "*Rege, quæsumus, Domine, famulum tuum,*" and with the secret and prostration; that after his death they would celebrate solemn exequies, and a morrow-mass, and continue an anniversary obit for him as for other principal benefactors, at which all their members in the university should be obliged to attend; and that his name should be inserted in the vellum tablets placed over the altars in the chapel.

An intimacy had commenced between Fox and Claymond about 1486, as it is said to have subsisted thirty years^o, when the bishop prevailed on him to quit his station at Magdalen college in 1516; and, with the vice-president, Morwent, to undertake the government of the college of Corpus Christi, which he had founded at Oxford. He likewise adopted the statutes of Waynflete for his model; and ordered that all the bachelors and masters of arts should attend the lecturers in moral and natural philosophy, and in divinity, at Magdalen; and that,

^o Budden. A. Wood, p. 190. Ayliffe, p. 370.

when

when any epidemical distemper should require the removal of his society from Oxford, it should abide, if a convenient place could be procured, near that of Magdalen^p. But he did not follow the statutes which regulate the succession of the demys and fellows. The vacancy in his society is filled by the senior scholar; and the two orders consisting of an equal number, his place is supplied by a young student of the same diocese or county as the late scholar. The bishop was a patron of Wulcy, who succeeded him in his see in 1530.

Claymond continued an affectionate attention to Magdalen college after his removal to Corpus. He placed in the almshouse four beds, which were called by his name. In 1532 he gave his estates to the society, imitating the example of his founder Waynflete, for the use of indigent scholars; to wit, four fellows and three demys; the seven to be called *Claymond's scholars*, who were to pray for him; and for masses; and for a dividend on Palm-Sunday: the residue to be repositied in *Claymond's chest*, for the re-

^p Budden, p. 36. E Lib. Statut. Coll. C. C. c. 23. Claymond resigned at Magd. 2d Decem. 1516.

pairs which his beds might require. He well remembered, as is set forth in the composition, the poverty he had experienced while young, with that of many of the same college; and that not a few, of good disposition and great expectation, had been forced by it to quit the university and abandon learning; it was his wish to obviate similar want, and lessen it as far as was in his power. Moreover, he, Morwent, and Higden one of the fellows, from a desire of leaving behind them a memorial of the close friendship which had united them while living, in testimony of their sincere and mutual regard, delivered to the president sixty pounds, to purchase lands to the clear value of three pounds a year; which was done at Stanlake, on condition that the society should celebrate exequies and a mass for them jointly, as for other benefactors, on the first Monday in Lent, when the money was to be distributed in certain portions: four shillings to be laid out in straw, when most wanted, for the prisoners at Oxford; the remainder (a marc or nearly) to be expended on Claymond's beds; or, if they needed not, to be bestowed on objects of charity by the vice-president.

SECT.

SECT. III. OF the persons once great or famous, whom Waynflete saw grow up at his hall or college, and become, under his auspices, (to repeat a metaphor before used of him,) as tall cedars, and of his own plantation, our knowledge, if any, is obscure and imperfect. No regular entry^a was made, or subsists, of the admission of members to commons, or on the foundation, until the time of president Mayew (20 Ed. IV.); the College-register commencing from the first of August 1480. Besides various grave and learned men, ornaments of his society, he left in it two striplings, Colet and Wolsey, who afterwards emulated the generosity and pursued the footsteps of their founder.

Wolsey, by his own account, passed not fifteen years when he became bachelor of arts^r, which was in 1485. He was a scholar therefore of Magdalen and the university, about 1480, and in the eleventh year of his age; provided a standing of four academical years was then, as now, necessary for that

^a The Register A. seems partly a transcript from minutes, with additions; as, f. 1. Dr. Mayew is said to have been sent, &c. by the founder, *tunc superstitem*; and again, f. 60.

^r Life of Wolsey, p. 5. Fiddes relates that he took the degree of B. A. at fourteen. Athen. Oxon. vol. i. p. 666, &c.

degree.

degree. As he was of the college before the statutes were given, an oath required, or elections held, his name should appear in some subsequent entry in the Register. His youth was more surprising, and his progress at Oxford more rapid, than I suppose, if indeed, as one of his biographers^a relates, he commenced a bachelor "a few months" after his arrival at college. He was fortunate in having a vacancy for the diocese of Norwich happen early, or in being the first admitted on it; and ceased to be a demy very soon after he was statutably qualified to be chosen to it, if, as is said, he was bachelor of arts but a little while before he was elected fellow.

John Colet, afterwards dean of St. Paul's, became a member of Waynflete's college^c about the year 1483. I suppose he was elected a demy. As he was born in 1466, he was four years older than Wolsey, and then in his seventeenth year. It is related that a valuable rectory was given him in 1485, which, being then an acolyte, he was qualified to hold by the usage of the Romish

^a British Plutarch.

^c Knight's Life of Colet, p. 13.

church.

church. But was it tenable with the foundation at Magdalen? He took the degree of master of arts about 1490.

The Greek tongue had been studied in Italy near a century ^u before the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, which event was followed by an influx of fugitives, chiefly into the adjacent countries; and one of the citizens, a knight of the golden cross, named Emanuel, is mentioned as having been most kindly received in England by Waynflete; who, in consideration of his losses, procured him a gift of twenty pieces of gold from the royal treasury^x. The spreading of Greek was a consequence of that great event, but we may question whether it extended to this country in the lifetime of Waynflete; though he opened his three schools, we are told by president Humphrey^y, that the seeds of Greek and the humaner literature might be sown early in different parts of the kingdom, to yield a plentiful increase through the whole nation; and it is related by another

^u See Warton.

^x Budden, p. 88. "E pella exitus."

^y "De Græcis literis, et Homeri lectione, extrui et aperiri voluit, ut diversis regni locis *Græcarum et humaniorum* literarum semina sparsa in fecundam segetem totius reipub. excrescerent." Cornucopia Hadriani Junii. Basil, 1558.

author,

author^z, that he provided a master and usher to teach the rudiments at his college, and settled there a particular professor, to confirm and perfect the maturer scholars in that language. The fame of it, at least, must have reached him; and, as he possessed an enlarged understanding, we may suppose that he conceived no aversion to it. The public tranquillity which ensued on the union of the houses of York and Lancaster was favourable to letters; and the members of his college, perhaps incited and animated by his declared intention, appeared among the most early and zealous promoters of their revival in England. Colet, who left Oxford in 1493 to visit Italy, found Grocyne and Linacer already at Florence, and Latymer at Padua, studying Greek under famous masters; and at Rome met with Lilye, who had acquired proficiency in it at Rhodes. To Grocyne^a, who probably returned first, is commonly assigned the honour of having introduced the new tongue into England. Erasmus endeavoured to promote the knowledge of it at Oxford in 1500; but the monks raised an outcry against

^z Knight's Life of Colet, p. 120.

^a Grocyn died about 1520.

it as heretical, and it was not taught without opposition in the universities until about thirty years after.

King Henry the Eighth, from good will to the college, and on account of its celebrity for learning, sent to it in 1512 Reginald Pole, his relation, afterwards a cardinal, when Linacer and Latymer were chosen for his preceptors^b. He was about twelve years old, and an apartment was provided for him in the lodgings of the president.

Colet, who returned to England in 1497, was admitted to the reading of the sentences, or the degree^c of bachelor of divinity, about 1501, and to that of doctor^d in 1504. He appointed Grocyne and Sowle to read divinity lectures at St. Paul's, and founded his school for the instruction of youth in Greek and Latin. *The Eight Parts of Speech*, or English Introduction to the Grammar, was compiled by him, and dedicated to Lilye, his first master; who at his

^b British Plutarch. Pole was born in 1500. King Henry the Seventh died in 1509. But see Account-book. He took a bachelor's degree æt. 15.

^c Fasti, i. 4.

^d Ibid. 7.

request composed the Latin Syntax, which was reviewed and altered by Erasmus. He consumed his entire patrimony, and made over a solid inheritance, for the purposes of education; desiring nothing more ardently than the bringing up of children in learning and good manners^e. He died in 1519, aged fifty-three.

Wulcy, in 1528, prefixed to Lilye's English Syntax an epistle, with directions for teaching the eight classes^f of his school at Ipswich. Offended at the behaviour of the monks, he procured the suppression of several abbeys and convents, to endow with their revenues the college he had erected at Oxford. He employed persons to collect copies of the best books then extant, for its use; and was zealous to transplant into it the most eminent men of other universities. He was also the founder of the first Greek professorship in that of Oxford. Learning, if not religion, had reason to regret his downfall.

^e Epistle of Colet to Lily, recommending the use of the Latin Syntax, in 1513. Lilye died in 1522, ætat. 54: therefore born 1468.

^f A. Wood, Athen. Oxon. p. 8. 125.

SECT. IV. FIDDES^s, in his Life of Wolcy, would have us consider the tower of Magdalen college as an early essay of his great and enterprising mind; and the *Biographia* informs us, it is called *Wolsey's Tower*, and is an instance of his good taste in architecture^h. Yet in 1492, when it was begun, Wolcy was only twenty-one years old; and, if we allow him to have been author of the fabric, it was indeed a most extraordinary as well as an *early* essay, and his skill at that age must excite more wonder than even his good taste in architecture. But is it likely that in so large a society, under so grave and prudent a governor as Dr. Mayew, and at that æra of collegiate subordination and discipline, when, too, the chief management of all weighty business was in the hands of the president and thirteen seniors, young Wolcy, at his time of life, and but recently a master of arts, should have had any power for the planning, or even influence for the promoting, of such a structure?

Fiddes mentions an oral report in the society, that Wolcy was involved in difficulties by applying the public money, while bursar,

^s Life of Wolsey, p. 6.

^h Repeated in a note in Gutch without reference.

to the tower without sufficient warrant ; and, as some pretended, by forcibly obtaining from the treasury the supplies necessary to carry on the work ; an act of violence which he considers as improbable, or would account for by supposing that he met with opposition which he deemed unfair, and contrary to some previous trust conferred on him ; “ yet wherein the society might “ afterwards think convenient, by reason of “ the growing unexpected expenses of the “ building, that he should be restrained.”

Oral report, when it relates to distant events, seldom deserves to be recorded. However, it is not difficult to vindicate Wulcy from the abuse of office, or the robbery which this would fix on him ; and as my researches deprive him of all pretensions to the honour of erecting the tower, it will not be amiss, that they clear his conduct and character from foul and unmerited aspersion concerning it.

The surplus of the college-income, when all expenses were paid, was then annually repositied in the lower room of a tower constructed as a place of security by Waynflete. There stood the two chests of the founder, that of Forman, that established in 1485 by William Lumbarde, rector of Stratton *super Fosse*

Fosse in the diocese of Worcester, who gave an hundred marks for the use of the bursars, the sum taken out of it to be replaced always at the end of the year; with other chestsⁱ. The door to it was not accessible but through the lodgings of the president, or by a staircase from the chapel, and at either place *Wulcy* was not fool or madman enough to think of forcing an entrance.

Wulcy was twice bursar while the tower was building.

From Michaelmas 1498-9 to the following Michaelmas he was junior or third bursar, when his business was to superintend the conduct of the brewhouse, bakehouse, and slaughterhouse; and in the latter to take an account of the skins, fat, and wool, all which were sold, and the produce carried to the public stock at the expiration of the office, which was annual. The king was this year

ⁱ *Mutuum Placitorum* cista in media turri, 1498.

Jocalium. Recept. 1482, pro vasis argenteis, 15.15.2.

Hinc factum est *Mutuum Jocalium*—cista in prædicta camera pro jocalibus reponendis, et vasis argenteis, quæ non sint quotidiani usus.

de bonis Collegii, cista cujus mentio 1498.

Cista industriæ Bursar. 1484. Dr. Clerke.

The last contained, I apprehend, the produce of the wool and other articles which the bursars sold, and accounted for to the auditors under the general title *Minutæ Venditiones*.

at Wodstoke, and the sum of forty shillings is charged for wine, given at different times to several of the nobility at the lodgings and in town, at the discretion of the bursars.

From a regard to his capacity, it is likely Wulcy was selected while a demy to be qualified for a teacher, by longer application to classical learning than was commonly allowed, under that able preceptor Anwykyl. He took the degree of master of arts probably in 1490 or 1491, at the age only of nineteen or twenty years. He became master of Magdalen school not long after, we are told, but not truly; as it was in 1498-9, when he was also bursar, that he succeeded Mr. Sharbott (not Thomas Brynknell as in the Biographia) in that office, and was honoured with the attendance of the sons of the marquis of Dorset. He received only half of the stipend, five pounds for two terms. He was then possessed of a fair reputation for morals as well as learning; or he would not have been appointed to that department by such a president as Dr. Mayew.

In the following year, 1499-1500, Wulcy was elected senior bursar; another proof that his behaviour had been hitherto satisfactory. The account-book is missing, and
from

from the roll, which remains, I could collect nothing remarkable; but that year is noticed for its dearness, and for the absence of the fellows from the college (owing probably to a scarcity of provisions at or near Oxford). In the roll of the bursars of the subsequent year, Charyls Gale and Prutt are marked as having incurred no inconsiderable debt to the college, as having failed of paying when they promised, and as leaving heavy burthens to fall on their successors.

Fiddes relates that the tower was finished at the time of Wulcy's institution to the living of Lymington in Somersetshire, (which was the 10th of October, 1500,) when he was twenty-nine years old, and was bursar according to Wood. Yet this author does not refer its completion to his bursarship in 1500, but in 1498-9; and it appears from my extracts of the account-books, and the yearly college-rolls, that it was not finished before, if so soon as, 1503-4. But that he was free from any imputation of mismanagement or violence, and that he had fulfilled the duties of his station with propriety, may be fairly inferred from his being permitted to proceed to the degree of bachelor

of divinity, which he took in June 1500-1, and from his election to another and higher office in the college immediately on the expiration of his last bursarship.

Wulcy was dean of divinity, Hygden and Stubbys deans of arts, in 1500-1. He received the stipend for the year, forty shillings. It belonged to his department to provide the livery which the founder had ordered to be worn by the society and its dependents. He rode to London to buy the cloth, and the bill for it amounted to fifty-three pounds seventeen shillings and nine pence. He was paid also five shillings for the new livery of Style, a chorister, containing two yards and a half; and the bill for his journey, of which the expenses were twenty-three pence! He travelled then alone, perhaps, at least without a retinue; which usually accompanied persons of fashion or consequence. President Mayew, on his journeys to the founder, was attended by five, sometimes by eight, servants.

The epidemical disorder, to which Oxford was subject, raged in 1500-1, and the bursors paid

To Mr. Richard Arderne, for the commons of

factory. The account-book is missing, and from

of the fellows and scholars at
 Walington, during the plague £ 17 17 4
 To Mr. Edward Grove, for the
 same, at Bracklie - - - £ 6 3 8
 To Mr. Wulcy, Web, Knolls, and
 Higden, for the same at Wyt-
 ney - - - - -

On making up their accounts they desired to be allowed for the last article the sum of eight pounds three shillings and eight pence, which they had delivered to Wulcy and Knolles, in whose hands it still remained. Knolles was elected middle bursar for the year ensuing; a proof that their not settling in the same manner as Arderne and Grove was involuntary, and that their reasons were admitted as sufficient^k.

Wulcy

^k To Richard Arderne, Thomas Knolles, and Laurence Stubbs succeeded as bursars, 18 Hen. VII, John Stokysley, John Hygdon, and John Drewett. This year the chest in the bursary was robbed of £112. They were sworn to the loss, and then their account was passed, but with a reserve in case proof should be found against them. In the account-book of the next year are the following entries respecting this business.

“ Solut̃ cuidam scholastico q^{ut} (quatenus) misso ad quendam astro-
 “ logum consulendum pro bonis coll^{at} ablatis superiori anno xvi^d. ”

“ In regardis 2^{bus} astrologis calculantibus pro eisdem bonis coll^{at}
 “ xx^s. ”

“ Pro

Wulcy seems to have quitted the college soon after the expiration of his office of dean of divinity, as I find no mention of him again in my extracts until 1506-7, (22 Hen. VII.) when an entry is made in the account-book of twelve pence paid to Mr. Wulcy's keeper, for bringing venison to the college.

The cardinal came to Oxford with queen Catharine¹ toward the end of the year 1517, (8 Hen. VIII.) and was entertained at Magdalen. In the account-book^m is a charge, For the expenses of the lord cardinal, late fellow:—

For one refection in the college, besides wine this year as by bill, - £ 8 11 11½

Also,
For a copy of the arms of the lord cardinal, - - - - £ 0 1 0

Perhaps the society designed to have these painted on glass, to be placed, with the like memorials of other great men who should be of their number, in the windows of the lodgings of the president.

^a "Pro vino dato astrologis variis vicibus per billam xii^d."

^b "Uni astrologo de Westmynstre pro furto recuperando, xiii^d.
^c "iiii^d."

¹ A. Wood, p.245.

^m See also Dr. Clerke's Account-books, 1656, p. 132.

In 1524 the cardinal appointed Hygden, then president, to be the first dean of the college which he had founded at Oxfordⁿ.

In the account-book of the year 1526 is an entry,
For dishes given to the counsellors of the lord cardinal, by order of Mr. President, forty-eight shillings.

On what account they came to the college I know not; but in the following year Stubbs the president resigned, and Knolles was chosen to succeed him. The society instituted several suits against their late governor, which at length were referred by consent to the cardinal, each party entering into a bond of three hundred pounds to abide by his award^o.

Wulcy was not raised to his painful and dangerous, but envied preeminence in church and state, by good fortune and great abilities alone, and unsupported by a fair character and suitable conduct. No misdemeanor appears imputable to him as a member of Waynflete's college, which he did not leave before he was nearly, or quite,

ⁿ A. Wood, p. 248.

^o Ledger-book B. p. 169. 188.

thirty years old ; and it seems reasonable that we suspend our belief of such stories as represent him guilty of levity and immorality elsewhere, until we have considered their probability, and weighed their evidence ; remembering always, that it is far easier to affix a stain than to remove it.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Conclusion.

THE increase of knowledge and learning, which Waynflete was so solicitous to promote, produced in his society warm abettors of that Reformation which expelled the Romish religion from the University and realm of England. The relics which enriched his chapel were trampled under foot^a, altars removed, and Mary Magdalen the tutelar saint taken away. Of the precious effects belonging to it, Walter Haddon the president sold as many as were valued at about a thousand pounds, for fifty-two pounds fourteen shillings and eight pence; which sum he consumed on alterations, as also nearly one hundred and twenty pounds of the public money. Quarterly or yearly commemorations of the founder, and of benefactors, were established in lieu of exequies

^a A. Wood.

and obits. The pensions for masses to be said for Fastolf and others were converted, in 1551, into exhibitions^b. The chantry-priests were abolished. The priories, and places of their residence, except a few, were occupied by husbandmen; or the buildings, being neglected and abandoned, became venerable ruins adorning their ancient landscapes.

The first year of queen Mary, 1553, was remarkable. The tenants of the college did not renew their leases; and the bursars paid seven pounds eleven shillings and seven pence more than they received^c. Queen Elizabeth was crowned by Owen Oglethorpe of Magdalen, bishop of Carlisle. Dr. Humphreys, president in her reign, was noted and esteemed for his zeal and for his sufferings under her predecessor; having been of the number of exiles who were reduced to subsist on foreign charity. He was one of the commissioners for abolishing popery in Oxford in 1570; in which year the college was also visited by their ordinary the bishop of Winchester (Horne), an active puritan and destroyer of relics.

^b Lib. Comp. 1656, p. 58.

^c Dr. Clerke's Account-book, p. 185.

The college was tricked out for the reception of king James in August, 1605, when Dr. Bonde was president, and had the good fortune to please the wise monarch. Prince Henry took up his abode in it during their stay. The hieroglyphics, as they are called, or figures in the quadrangle, were painted^d, and, in particular, Moses had a new green coat on the occasion^e.

The alms-house subsisted to the time of this president. It was kept by a woman, as the account-books show. The poor were fed, relieved in sickness, and buried (seven in 1517) at the expense of the college. An inventory of the contents was taken in 1559 by the president and dean of divinity; and money was expended then, and at sundry other times, on *Claymond's beds* and the furniture^f. It is described by Dr. Bonde as a stony vault, very low under ground; the resort to it in summer greater, in winter very small; the place being cold, damp, and unwholesome. Timber was procured for

^d "Vivis animalium figuris tibicines, occultum nescio quid et hieroglyphicum significantibus, exornantur." Budden, p. 77.

^e Moses is mentioned *toga cœrulea*. Wake, *Rex Platonius*, p. 71.

^f Registr. Coll. A. f. 43.

boarding the floor; and the beds, which were subject to rottenness, had been removed, the year before his report, into another house not far off; where, as Harpsfield, once a fellow, relates ^g, the poor continued to be abundantly and liberally provided for, according to ancient custom. I can suppose the society had found the alms-house a nuisance, and was in no hurry to receive it again within their walls. The usage probably ceased on the establishment of parish work-houses or infirmaries, to which the sick could repair; and of rates for the relief of the necessitous. The founder had made no mention of the alms-house in his statutes, nor left any directions about it in writing that could be discovered ^h.

The school, with the refectory and chambers erected by Waynflete near the college-gate and called awhile *Grammar-hall* ⁱ, obtained the appellation of *St. Mary Magdalen-hall* as early, it appears, as 1487 ⁱ, when
Mr.

^g Harpsfield, Hist. Eccles. p. 643. Duaci, 1622.

^h MSS. Harl. N^o 4240. p. 15. A Report by Dr. Bonde, &c.

ⁱ 1485. *Receptiones forinsec.* "Et de Mag^o Bentley per manus
" M^{ri} Præs. et Executorum in plenam solutionem pro *Aula Gram-*
" *matali*, 30^s."

Mr. Richard Gotynden is mentioned as principal, and as renting it of the college^k. The reputation of the masters produced a conflux of pupils; and the chambers being filled, the society in 1518 added other lodgings, with a gateway on the west, and enlarged the site with a parcel of ground^l; the whole being comprised within the boundary assigned them by their own charter of foundation. The hall continued to be governed by one of the fellows, and to flourish in their hands above a century. But an alteration took place after Dr. Hussey, who was principal in 1602, of which I have not met with a clear account. The nomination of the principal was suffered to pass to the chancellor of the university; and the property of the hall, though not of the school, which is a part of the building, has been taken away

“ Et de *Hostiario pro Schola Grammaticali* in temp. vacationis,
“ 6^a 8^d.”

* “ 1487. de M^{ro} Ric^{do} Gotynden Principali Aulæ Stæ M. Magd.
“ in plenam solutionem firmæ dictæ Aulæ.”

^l A. Wood. Gutch, p. 690, 691.

A. Wood, i. p. 370. He supposes, p. 378, the range of houses reaching from the Hall, and including the Greyhound, to have been erected likewise in 1518; and gives an account of the other subsequent alterations in the Hall, where the original building is still sufficiently to be distinguished.

from

A screen,

from the college, which still receives yearly a payment from the head; if I mistake not, the ancient rent^m. The master and usher have no longer any concern with the refectory or chambers erected by the founder for their use and for their scholars. The school-room alone remains to them; and lodgings are allotted them in the college. Yet the soil is a portion of the site of the college, and unalienable; the buildings, except some modern additions, were reared at the expense of the founder and of the society; a rent has, I believe, never ceased to be paid for the premises; and the account-books prove that fellows were principals during a long period in uninterrupted succession. With these and other circumstances in their favour, the society have not always submitted to receive, perhaps, a disagreeable neighbour and tenant from the chancellor of the university, but have endeavoured to retrieve the loss sustained by an unjustifiable concession, the neglect or mismanagement of their predecessors; to recover an appointment desirable to many of its members; and which now, by vacat-

^m 20th says A. Wood, p. 573. Append. Lib. Nig. Scacc.

ing the fellowship of the possessor, would animate the whole body, and quicken the circulation of the founder's bounty. On a trial in Westminster-hall on the 20th of June 1694, an Oxfordshire Jury confirmed the privilege of nomination to the chancellor, by a verdict grounded, strange to tell! merely on prescription, *Time immemorial*ⁿ. Perhaps they believed, too, that this was the Magdalen hall of Waynflete, the nursery of his future society of Magdalen college; an erroneous opinion commonly current, which Antony Wood has laboured to extirpate, almost without success^o.

The college chapel is said to have remained as the founder left it, except the altars and images banished by Protestantism, until 1635, when Dr. Frewen was president. A pavement of black and white marble was then laid in the inner chapel. The first wainscot and the stalls, the monuments and the inscriptions, were removed.

ⁿ A. Wood's Life, p. 386, cited by Gutch, p. 690.

^o A. Wood, i. p. 370, 188. Ayliffe notes it after him, vol. i. p. 454. Heylin is guilty of it. So Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 441.

“ Wainflet, A. D. 1448, founded without the east gate a hall for
 “ students, and contiguous to it he built, 1458, a fine college, &c.
 “ This W. Wainfleet first founded Magdalen hall hard by (as scribes
 “ vners use to try their pens on a small piece of paper before they
 “ begin what they fairly intend to write), and afterwards,” &c.

A skreen,

A skreen, with painted windows and other articles, was provided. It was the fashion then to ornament places of worship, especially in the university^p. The chapel of St. John^q existed until 1665, when it was converted into two chambers.

Loyalty, as well as the Reformation, devoured a portion of the valuable effects derived from the founder. King Charles, in a letter to the vice-chancellor, in July 1642, desired aid from the university; when the college, lending him a thousand pounds, borrowed fifty of Mr. John Nourse and five hundred of president Frewen to make up that sum, and ordered their plate to be sold, with such woods as could be cut without waste, to repay them. On a further requisition in January following, they delivered to two officers of the mint, for his use, nine hundred twenty-nine pounds nine ounces of white plate, and sixty pounds nine ounces fifteen drachms of gilded; which, after the rate of five shillings an ounce for the first, and of sixpence more for the latter,

^p A. Wood. Gutch, p. 329.

^q “The expenses attending St. John’s chapel are entered in the
“Account-books to 1539, perhaps later; but when Dr. Bonde was
“president, diverse lectures and exercises of learning were held in
“it.” MS. Harl. N^o 4240.

amounted

amounted to two thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine pounds eighteen shillings and seven pence halfpenny. The society suffered besides greatly in their finances^r.

The rebel army under sir William Waller marched, cavalry and infantry, into the cathedral at Winchester, after breaking open the great west door, on the 13th of December 1642. It was partly incited by the zeal of the college in the royal cause, to deface, among various other outrages, the tomb of the founder; then, excepting the removal of the saints and altar of the chapel in the time of king Henry the Eighth, or king Edward his successor, in perfect preservation; as may be inferred from its having required only a small sum to be expended on it a few years before^s. We are told^t that its beauty and decorations increased the savage efforts of the

^r MSS. Harl. N^o 6282, p. 141.

^s "In 1646 the dividend was only £62. 6. 8. but £1008 of debt contracted during the war was paid in 1646." Dr. Clerke's Account-book, 1656.

^t "... 120 (f. 1620) traditæ in manus Magⁱ Hearst ad tumultum Dⁿⁱ fundatoris Winton reparand. £3. 7."

"1622. Postea induxerunt. . . et ex pecunia relictæ concredita Magⁱ Hearst pro rep. tumuli, &c. £2. 12. 6." Dr. Clerke's Account-book, 1656, p. 139, 183.

^t Mercurius Rusticus, London, 1646, p. 209.

soldiery to spoil it. The damage was remedied in some degree when their malice would permit; but perhaps occasioned the colouring of the face, which, as also that of Beaufort, we may suppose, was of polished marble, or alabaster, like Wykeham's; and has deprived us of the satisfaction of contemplating the effigy in its original guise, as it came from the hands of the fabricators^u.

When the parliament afterwards sent delegates to reform the university of Oxford, with the assistance of colonel Kelsey, commander of the garrison, the society of Magdalen refused submission to their authority, as illegal. Dr. Oliver, the president, was ejected by force; and Dr. Wilkinson, vice-president and one of the visitors, was appointed to his office. Many of the members were expelled and proscribed, and no re-

^u Though the author is correct in stating generally, that we do not see the effigy of bishop Waynflete at Winchester in its original guise, yet I should judge from the mask lately taken from the face, and from which the accompanying portrait to the work has been engraved, that it has not materially suffered except in the prominent feature. The fine character of the mouth and eyes still remains, as well as the general form of the visage; at once evincing the hand of a superior artist, and conveying a lively idea of the countenance and character of this amiable prelate.

EDITOR.

spect

spect was paid to the statutes. The original painted windows of the choir of the chapel had been taken down and secreted, but the troopers discovered and trampled them under foot. They broke open doors and chests, and committed many enormities. The mitre and crosier are said to have been pillaged at this time^w, and probably with them went the pontifical habit of the founder; except the sandals, and the attire of the legs, which remains, and is reported by tradition to have belonged to him. From an entry in the account-book of 1662, it appears that the society had then tried to recover the mitre by a suit at law^x.

The sum of money provided by the founder, and called *Mutuum Placitorum*, had been hitherto continued in the tower according to his directions. It was in a chest^y, in two purses or bags, one containing five hundred and sixteen pieces of gold; the

^w A. Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ii. p. 67. Appendix Lib. Nig. Scacc. per Hearne, p. 574.

^x *Causæ Juridicæ* an. 1662. "Solut^r M^{ro} Chyles pro fœdo solicitori Cholmles (or *ley* or *ly*) pro mitra, £2.10." Dr. Clerke's Account-book, p. 9.

^y £1400 in old gold, or spur-royals. A. Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ii. p. 67. Above 1200 double pistolets. Heylin, *Examen Hist.* i. 268.

other two-and-forty score and fifteen, besides two shillings and sixpence in silver. The number, with the names of the persons by whom they had been seen and counted, at different times, was written on loose papers^z. The earliest date was the 13th of December, 1552, when the president and officers of the college, whose concern it was, probably returned a part, or the whole, which had been borrowed on some statutable emergency, in the coin of the then king, Edward the Sixth. The last view was on the 20th of July 1585, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The society, it should seem, had no occasion to apply it afterwards to the uses to which it was appropriated; and no notice is supposed to have been taken of it until the eighth of July 1649. Then Dr. Wilkenson, with the officers of the college under him, broke into the tower, a smith

^z Number as appears by the form,

“ 13 Dec. Visi et reconditi in ista bagga, a^o Dñi 1552, reg. Edv.

“ VI^{ti} 6^{to}, 516 *veteres* Edvardi per illos qui eo tempore fuerunt officarii, quorum nomina,” &c.

In another bag, at the same time, two-and-forty score and fifteen.

13 Jan. 2 et 3 Phil. et Mariæ, the same sums in *old* Edwards, in two bags, and two shillings and sixpence in old silver.

3 Aug. 1576, 18 Eliz. 20 July, 1585, 27 Eliz. the same.

forcing

forcing the doors, of which they had not the keys, to get the original statute-book; all the copies having been conveyed away by the former fellows. They soon espied a small trunk with three locks, which they employed him to open; when the treasure was discovered^a. I imagine they returned thanks in a long prayer, and resolved to divide it in the name of the Lord. The president, who is said to have chiefly promoted this pious work, had an hundred pieces for his portion; and the fellows, then only thirty in number, had each thirty; in the whole nine hundred^b. The demys, and even the servants, were admitted to a share. Each pistolet produced sixteen shillings and sixpence; and it is added, the exchanger got well by the bargain^c.

We are told by Dr. Clerke, who partook of the spoil, that none of the fellows at that time knew of this money, which he remarks

^a Dr. Clerke's Account-book, 1656. The number distributed to each person, and upon what reason, may be seen, he says, "in my book covered with vellum, and with green strings, in 4^{to}, as also what is returned again of it to the college."

^b From a paper of Dr. Clerke's.

The papers relating to the view are in a chest in the lower room of the tower.

^c Fasti Oxon. ii. p. 67. Heylin, Examen Hist. i. p. 268.

was very strange, the statute mentioning it so clearly as it does. It is also possible that Dr. Wilkenson, though he had grown old in the college, might never have heard of it. But on what authority was the distribution made? “Though one must charitably believe the matter not so bad as reported,” says Fuller^d in 1655, “yet the most favourable relation thereof gave a general distast.” In 1662 he acknowledged he had been misguided, with many others, by *general tradition*, which represented the money as the gift of president Humphry instead of Waynflete. “Would I had been mistaken,” continues the honest author^e, “in the matter as well as the person, that so unworthy an act had never been performed! But what said Jacob to his sons? *Carry back the money again, peradventure it was an oversight* ^f. Seasonable restitution will make reparation.”

It is remarkable that as saintship ceased honesty returned. The advice of Fuller had its effect. Several persons spontaneously refunded the pieces they had illicitly pos-

^d ii. p. 234. See Heylin.

^e *Buckinghamshire*, p. 136.

^f Gen. xliii. 13.

sessed,

sessed, or their value, to be disposed of according to the will of the founder. The vice-president and three of the fellows, with five demys and the principal cook, appear to have set the example ^s in 1659. The gold was again repositied in its chest in 1662. On the 17th of January 1665 there remained in the hands of the bursars on this account, in money, three hundred fifty-two pounds nine shillings and sixpence three farthings. On the 3d of July 1679 two hundred sixty-six double pistolets, or spur-royals, as they are called, and seventy-five single pistolets, had been restored in specie, and replaced in the tower. One hundred pieces were still unpaid by the late president, and three hundred by ten of the fellows ^h.

In the same century, the foundation and statutes of Magdalen received as rude a shock from religious bigotry, as they had before experienced from fanatical and republican zeal. The event is conspicuous in the history of England; and I shall conclude

^s From a parchment-book in the chest in which are the spur-royals.

^h Dr. Clerke's Account-book, 1662, p. 131.

He paid 18 pieces in specie, and besides, for his share, £10. 16.

Mr. Cracroft paid £26. 5. for his thirty spur-royals.

my account of Waynflete, with the sincere wish that an equal resistance and like success may await the authors of any future attack on his college ; which has been (and may it continue yet for ages!) eminently useful to the community, in advancing the best concerns of mankind,—Religion, Liberty and Learning.



SIGILLUM COLLEII PRELIDELIS ET SCOLARUM AULE GEN
BEATE MARIE MANDALENE UNIVERSITATE OXONIE

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM WAYNFLETE.

My account of Waynflete, with the sincere
and most respectful resistance and like suc-
cess to the authors of any future
attack on his college: which has been (and
will continue yet for ages!) eminently use-
ful to the community, in advancing the best
interests of mankind,—Religion, Liberty
and Learning.

APPENDIX

1. The first part of the Appendix contains
a list of the names of the persons who
were members of the college of
Winchester, from the time of its
founding to the present day. The
names are arranged in alphabetical
order, and are accompanied by the
dates of their birth and death, and
the names of their parents. The
second part of the Appendix contains
a list of the names of the persons who
were members of the college of
Winchester, from the time of its
founding to the present day. The
names are arranged in alphabetical
order, and are accompanied by the
dates of their birth and death, and
the names of their parents. The
third part of the Appendix contains
a list of the names of the persons who
were members of the college of
Winchester, from the time of its
founding to the present day. The
names are arranged in alphabetical
order, and are accompanied by the
dates of their birth and death, and
the names of their parents.

APPENDIX.

N^o I.

From the Ledger-book of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, N^o 1. (1345 to 1496), fol. 73. Budden, p. 61.

Letter sent By the kyng for to chewse Wylm Waynflette provoste of our Lady College of Eton Byschope of Wynchester.

TRUSTY and welbeloved in god, we grete you wel, latyng yow wyte that it is come unto oure knowlech to oure greet hevynesse ne were goddis wil, how that oure oncle late cardinal of Englande and Bisshop of Wynchestre, is past owt of this uncertain lyf, And how be hit þ^t yt aught not to procede unto thellect'on of a newe pastoure and fader for the chirch of Wynchestre a foresayd, withoute oure licence first had in that partie, yet natheles we aswel for the greet love and affect'on that we bere unto the sayd chirch, as for other grete causes moving us, wolling in no wise the sayd chirch to stand

stand eny while viduat, licence you to procede unto thelect'on of a newe pastoure there. And preye you hertily that in alle the haste that ye goodly may, ye wol so do, having by oon assent oure right trusty and welbeloved clerc and concelloure maist^r William Waynflete Provost of oure College Royal of oure lady of Eton at the reverence of us and contemplac'on of this oure writing, in youre sayd elect'on to be Bisshop of youre sayd chirch before alle oth'r esþally recōmended, whom as ye knowe wel we have in the most tender favour of oure good grace, wherinne ye shall not oonly provide youre sayd chirch of right a notable clerc and a substancial personne to goddes plesir and to the worship and wele of the same as we truste, but also do unto us right singtr plesir, and cause us to have bothe you and the sayd chirch in the more sþal favour of oure good grace in tyme to come. Geven under oure signet at oure Castel of Wyndesore the xi day of Avril.

Nº II.

From the Ledger-book of the Cathedral of Winchester,
 Nº 1. fol. 73. *Budden, p. 62.*

Litera missa Domino Regi pro licentia optinenda
 ad Eþm eligendum.

EXCELLENTISSIMO in christo principi et christianissimo regi nostro domino Henrico Dei gracia Regi Anglie et Francie et domino Hibernie Nos vestri
 humiles

humiles et devoti oratoresque continui Prior ecclesie vestre cathedralis Wynton[?] et ejusdem loci capitulum Salutem in eo cui omnes Reges famulantur et per quem principes ppe dñat[?] *. Vestre regie Majestati cum ea qua decet reverencia tenore presentium intimamus quod recolende memorie Dominus Henricus Beauford ultimus Episcopus noster die Martis undecimo Aprilis jam instantis ad vite sue terminum (quod dolentes referimus) pervenit, verumptamen feliciter ut speramus. Ne igitur sedes episcopalis antedicta diutino pastoris solacio destituta sue vacationis detrimenta deploret aut jacturam in spiritualibus seu temporalibus paciat[?] ad vestre celsitudinis regie presenciam unanimi nostro consensu et assensu nos fratres Robertum Puryton Supriorem ac Ricardum Marlebergh hordarium confratres et commonachos nostros mittimus per presentes dicte vestre excellencie humiliter quo possumus supplicantes quatinus ut ad liberam futuri Episcopi et pastoris ecclesie vestre memorate electionem procedere valeamus licenciam gracieose concedere dignetur vestre regalis gratie magnitudo. Quam ad sui laudem et honorem ad inimicorum colla subiuganda atque ad populi sui meritorium regimen felicissime regat et gubernet clemencia Salvatoris per tempora duratura. Datum sub sigillo nostro communi in domo nostra capitulari duodecimo die dicti mensis Aprilis Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xl^o septimo.

* prospere dominantur.

N^o III.

N^o III.

From the Ledger-book of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, N^o 1. fol. 73. Budden, p. 63.

A Letter sent By the kyng to procede the Saterday following to Electyon.

TRUSTY and welbeloved in god. We grete yow wel. And dowte not but that ye kepe wele in youre remembrance how we upon knowlege that we hadde of the decesse of oure Oncle late youre pastoure and governour wrote unto yow oure moost specielle letres for the recōmendac'on of oure right trusty and welbeloved clerc maister William Waynflete provost of oure college royal of oure lady of Eton in youre next elect'on to be made for youre Bisshop, desiring yow firthermore in oure sayd tres in asmoch as we wolde not the cathedrale chirch of Wynchestre shulde eny while stande viduate that ye wolde procede to elect'on in al godely haast, and for asmoch as we desire in the most affectuouse wyse that we can that ye schall procede to youre said elect'on on Saterday next comyng for diverse right grete causes especially moevyng us. We pray yow to dispose yow theronto, not abiding upon eny tres under oure grete seel, for we have in such wise ordeined that ye shal not nede theym at that tyme but have theym in goodly haast after, bering date before.

And

And as touching a doctor necessary in youre said elect'on we have writen unto maister Stephen Wylton to assiste yow, Wherefore we desire and pray yow in as hertly wise as we can that al excusac'ons layed a part ye procede to youre said elect'on on Satyrday, having recōmended in the moost specielle wise oure said clerc maister William Waynflete before all other, and firthermore that ye geve full faith and credence unto the berere of thees in þ^t he shal say unto yow on oure behalf, and that ye faille not herof as ye desire us to be enclined to shewe unto yow the favour of oure god grace in tyme to come. Geven under oure signet at oure castel of Wyndesore the xiiij day of Avril.

N^o IV.

From the Ledger-book of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, N^o 1, fol. 75. Budden, p. 64.

Litera procuratoria missa Regi Henrico sexto ad confirmandam Electionem factam de Wifmo Wayne-flett e^po Winton[?].

EXCELLENTISSIMO ac christianissimo in christo principi et domino nostro Henrico dei gracia illustrissimo Regi Anglie et Francie ac domino Hibernie vestri humillimi et in christo devotissimi oratores Wifms Aulton Ecclesie vestre Cathedralis Wynton[?]
prior

prior indignus ac ejusdem ecclesie vestre capitulum suffragia orem⁹ et in eo prosperari per quem Reges regnant et principes dominantur Sublimitati vestre Regie presentibus literis humiliter intimamus quod vacante nuper ecclesia prelibata per mortem naturalem celebris et Recolende memorie Domini Henrici miseratione divina titulo Sancti Eusebii sacrosancte Romane Ecclesie presbyteri Cardinalis Anglie dicteque Ecclesie vestre ultimi et immediati cui deus parcat Wynton⁹ episcopi. Ac obtenta ex vestra Regia clemencia alium nobis et ecclesie vestre in episcopum et pastorem licencia eligendi. Nos venerabilem et insignis prudencie virum Magistrum Willelmum Waynflete sacre theologie Baccalarium serenitatisque vestre consiliarium virum utique providum et in agilibus discretum deo devotum in spiritualibus et temporalibus plurimum circumspectum ac nobis et dicte ecclesie vestre Wynton⁹ necessarium, vobisque et Regnis vestris ut firmiter credimus utilem et fidelem unanimiter et concorditer spiritus sancti ut speramus gracia inspirati in ipsius ecclesie vestre et nostrum Episcopum consensu nostro unanimi nullo penitus reclamante elegimus et pastorem Requisitoque pluries per nos postmodum ipsius electi nostri in hac parte consensu ipsoque sepius lacrymabiliter reclamante tandem prefatus electus post deliberacionem diutinam dicte electioni de se factum suum consensum adhibuit pariter et assensum. Ad implorandum igitur humiliter vestrum consensum Regium electioni et electo hujusmodi gracie per vos concedendum Fratres Robertum Puryton Supp-
orem

erem et Ricardum Marlebergh hordarium commo-
 nachos et confratres dicte vestre ecclesie Wynton[?]
 cōit[?] (*conjunctim*) et divisim consensu nostro unanimi
 destinamus vestre Regie celsitudini supplicantes
 humiliter et devote quatinus dicto electo et electioni
 hujusmodi tam sancte Rite et Solempniter celebrate
 vestrum Regium assensum favorabiliter impertire
 dignetur vestre Regie clemencia majestatis. Quam
 in prosperitate continua ad ecclesie sue sancte et
 Regnorum vestrorum tutissimum Regimen et muni-
 men diutissime felicitare dignetur filius virginis
 gloriose. In quorum omnium fidem et testimonium
 sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apposuimus.
 Datum in domo nostra capitulari Wynton[?] quo ad
 consignacionem presencium sub sigillo nostro com-
 muni decimo septimo die mensis Aprilis, Anno
 Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} quadragesimo septimo.

N^o V. See p. 37.

*From the Ledger-book of the Cathedral Church of
 Winchester, N^o 1, fol. 74. Budden, p. 65.*

Littere misse p Priorem et Conventum Dño Pape
 Nicño pro confirmatione Electionis facte de
 Willelmo Waynflett provest Collegii Regalis beate
 Marie de Eton.

SANCTISSIMO ac beatissimo in christo patri ac Dño
 Dño Nicño divina providencia sacrosancte Romane

ac universalis ecclesie summo pontifici Frater
 Willelms Aulton prior ecclesie Cath^{re} Sti Swythi Wyn-
 ton^{is} et ejusdem ecclesie capitulum et conventus
 ordinis sancti Benedicti sui humiles et devoti ora-
 tores obedienciam et omnimodas reverencias et sub-
 jectiones ad devotissima pedum oscula beatorum.
 Sacris canonibus novimus esse cautum quod ex diu-
 tinis ecclesiarum vacacionibus nonnulla discrimina
 tam circa spiritualia quam temporalia ac pericula
 grandia ecclesiis vacantibus multipliciter contingere
 dinoscuntur, unde in consilio generali salubriter ex-
 titit ordinatum quod ecclesia Cathedralis ultra trium
 mensium spacium non vacaret pastoris solacio de-
 stituta ne pro defectu pastoris gregem invadat lupo
 rapax. Quamobrem vacante nuper ecclesia Cath^{re}
 Wynton^{is} predicta per mortem naturalem celebris
 memorie reverendissimi patris ac domini Henrici
 miseracione divina titulo sancti Eusebii sacrosancte
 Romane ecclesie presbyteri Cardinalis Anglie ac
 Wynton^{is} Episcopi ultimi ejusdem ecclesie pontificis
 qui sicut Altissimo placuit, Die Martis videlicet, un-
 decima die Aprilis anno Domini millesimo, cccc^{mo}
 quadragesimo septimo infra palacium suum episco-
 pale Wynton^{is} diem suum clausit extremum. Ipsius
 corpore ut decuit ecclesiastice tradito sepulture ne
 dicta ecclesia Wynton^{is} pastore viduata incommoda
 contingencia diutius deploraret, licencia eligendi
 nobis et dicte ecclesie futurum pontificem per nos
 a christianissimo in christo principe et domino
 nostro Henrico Dei gracia Rege Anglie et Francie
 ac Domino Hibernie illustrissimo dicte ecclesie pa-
 trono

trono ut moris est petita pariter et obtenta, nobis Willelmo Aulton priori predicto archidiaconoque Wynton[?] ac ceteris commonachis et confratribus nostris ejusdem ecclesie exhibite fuerunt litere Domini nostri Regis predicti in domo nostra capitulari die veneris xiiij^o die dicti mensis Aprilis per quas constabat ut prefertur petitam et concessam nobis fore licenciam Regiam futurum Episcopum nobis et dicte ecclesie canonice eligendi et pastorem. Nos prior Willelms predictus archidiaconus Wynton[?] ceterique commonachi ipsius ecclesie ibidem tunc presentes unanimiter et concorditer prefiximus et assignavimus nobis tunc presentibus. Ac etiam omnibus et singulis commonachis et confratribus ejusdem ecclesie absentibus diem Sabbati videlicet xv^{tu}m diem dicti mensis Aprilis proxime tunc sequentem anno domini supradicto cum continuatione et prorogacione dierum tunc sequencium si oporteat, ad interessendum ibidem una nobiscum et tractandum de electione futuri pontificis dicte ecclesie et electionem ipsam volente Dño celebrandam et ad facienda et expedienda omnia et singula que in eadem electione vel circa eam necessaria fuerint sive opportuna usque ad finalem expeditionem ejusdem electionis inclusive. Quo die Sabbati videlicet xv^{to} die dicte mensis Aprilis anno Dñi supradicto adveniente missa de Spiritu sancto ad summum altare ejusdem ecclesie sti Swythini Wynton[?] solempniter decantata pulsataque campana juxta morem ad capitulum in hac parte faciendum consuetum, convenimus statim tunc ibidem in domo capitulari

antedicto Nos Willms Aulton prior antedictus, Frater Robtus Puryton supprior, Magister Stephanus Wilton archidiaconus Wynton³ Johannes Delabere archidiaconus Surr'e, in eadem ecclesia per procuratorem suum sufficienter deputatum, necnon fratres Hugo Watford, Ricardus Eccles, Henricus Bradley, Ricardus Marlebergh hordarius, Johannes Bowyer tercius prior, Johannes Eede, Ricardus Hampton precentor, Petrus Bone, Radulfus Maschall infirmarius, Magister Willms Wroghton elemosinarius, Robertus Payne, Willms Berlund, Nicholaus Mersch magister operum, Willms Basyng sacrista, Robertus Newbury hostillarius, Willms Clemet custos altaris beate Marie, Walterus Burton quartus prior, Thomas Rudbone, Willms Shirbon curtarius, Thomas Tychebon, Nicholaus Carr speciarius, Johannes Redyng elemosinarius, Ricardus Guldford, Willms Romesey, Thomas Wynchester, Thomas Stokton, Johannes London, Johannes Enford, Johannes Woode, Robertus Westgate, Georgius Downton, et Johannes Waryn ac Thomas Hunton, Willms Robus, necnon Ricardus Dummer, Nichus Warner et Josies Bowlund commonachi et confratres dñe eccie ordinis scti Benedicti in ipsa eccia expresse professi ut prefertur ac omnes in sacris ordinibus constituti, predictis fratribus Riço Dummer Nicho Warner et Johe Bowland juvenibus dumtaxat exceptis, et in domo caplari predicta ad electionem futuri pontificis celebrandam capitulariter congregati, proposito ibidem postmodum

verbum

verbum Dei et Spiritus s̄ci gr̄a per decantacionem
ympni Veni Creator spiritus devocius implorata,
prefatus Willms Aulton prior antedictus de man-
dato voluntate et assensu omnium et singulorum
nostrum tunc presencium et voces in elect'one fu-
turi pontif̄ habencium quasdem moniciones et
protestaciones in scriptis redactas fecit legit et in-
terposuit in hunc modum, In Dei nomine amen
Nos frater Willms Aulton prior hujus ecclie S̄ci
Swythi Wynton[?] vice nostra et confratrum nostro-
rum hic presencium capitulariter congregatorum et
demandato ac voluntate eorundem monemus hic
pu^{ce} excommunicatos suspensos et etiam interdictos
et alios quoscunque si qui sint hic inter nos qui de
jure seu consuetudine in isto elect'onis negocio in-
teresse non debet quod ab hoc loco et domo caplari
ac nobis statim recedat. Nosque et alios confr̄es
hujus ecclie in hac domo caplari caplar̄ congre-
gatos ac caplum facientes ad quos jus et postestas
eligendi pertinet eligere libere permittentes protes-
tamurque quod non est nostra seu aliorum confr̄m
n̄roz voluntas vel intencio tales admittere tanquam
jus seu voces in hujusmodi elect'one habentes aut
procedere seu eligere cum eisdem ymmo volumus
ac volunt confr̄es n̄ri predicti quod voces talium
si qui reperiantur postmodum nulli prestant suffra-
gium nec afferat[?] alicui nocumentum sed prorsus
pro non receptis et non habitis penitus habeantur.
Hiis itaque sic pactis lectaque per venerabilem vi-
rum māgrum Stephanum Wilton Decretorum Doc-
torem supradictum constitutione generali Quia
propter

propter, et solempniter tunc iſm declarata, Omisso tractatu quorumcumque statim subito et repente spiritus sancti gr̃a ut firmiter credimus inspirante, nulloque nostrum penitus discrepante vota nostra direximus in venerabilem virum magistrum Willelmum Waynflete sacre Theologie Bacallarium serenissimi in Christo principis Henrici Dei gr̃a Regis Anglie et Francie consiliarium ac prepositum Collegii Regalis beate Marie de Etona, virum utique providum et discretum, literarum sciencia vita et moribus merito commendandum, in ordine sacerdotali et etate legitima constitutum, liberum ac legitimum, nec non de legitimo matrimonio procreatum, in spiritualibus et temporalibus plurimum circumspectum, aliisque virtutibus insignitum, valentem et scientem jura dicte Ecclesie nostre defendere et tueri, et eum quasi una voce et uno spiritu in nostram et ipsius Ecclesie nostre episcopum elegimus et pastorem. Ac ex suprabundanti prefatum magnum Willelmum Waynflete per fratrem Willelmum Aulton priorem supradictam vice et voluntate et mandato omnium nostrum prout sequiter eligi fecimus in communi. In Dei nomine amen Cum vacante hac ecclesia Catholice Sancti Swythi Wynton per mortem naturalem nobilis et recolende memorie Henrici miseracione divina tunc sancti Eusebii sacrosancte Romane ecclesie presbyteri et Cardinalis Anglie, ac hujus ecclesie Wynton Episcopi, ejusque corpore ecclesiastice tradito sepulture Die presenti prefixo ad electionem futuri pontificis missa de Spiritu sancto ad summum altare solempniter celebrata, ac nobis Priore hujus ecclesie et

et Robto Puriton supprior, ac Maõo Stepho Wilton archio Wynton[?], necnon Maõro Johanne Delabere archio Surr[?] per procuratorem legitime constitutum ceterisque omnibus et singulis commo-
nachis et confratribus ñris jus et voces in presenti eleçone habentibus, in hac domo ñra caþlari caþla-
riter congregatis et capitulum facientibus, proposito primitus verbo Dei, et protestatione facta ut est moris, Spiritus ſti gĩa per decantationem ympni Veni Creator spiritus invocata et lecta constitutione Quia propter, et sufficienter per dẽm M. Stephm Wilton declarat[?], omissoque tractatu inter nos quocumque per quam formam esset in ñmõĩ elec-
tõis negocio procedendum, statim nullo alio trac-
tatu interveniente, ex subito et repente spiritus sancti gĩa ut firmiter credimus inspirante, nullo-
que nostrum discrepante, vota nostra direximus in venerabilem virum magĩm Wilm Waynflete sacre theologie bacallarium, virum utique providum et discretum, literarum sciencia vita et moribus merito commendandum, in ordine sacerdotali et etate legi-
tima constitutum, liberum ac legitimum, nec non de legitimo matrimonio procreatum, in spiritualibus et temporalibus plurimum circumspectum, aliisque virtutibus insignitum, valentem et scientem jura dicte Ecclesie nostre defendere et tueri, et eum quasi una voce et uno spiritu in nostrum et ipsius Ecclesie nostre episcopum elegimus et pastorem. Idcirco ego Wilm Prior andẽus vice mea ac tocius capitli seu conventus predicti *and of all who had any right* prefatum M. Wilm Waynflete in Ep̃m
et

et pastorem hujus ecclesie eligo in cōi, ac huic ecclesie provideo de eodem. Quam quidem electōem sic solempniter et canonice celebratam nos omnes et singuli unanimiter approbavimus et statim ymnium sive psalmū Te Deum laudamus decantantes ac campanas ipsius ecclesie festive pulsari facientes ad summum altare ejusdem ecclesie processionaliter accessimus et per prefatum magrū Stephm Wilton de nostro consensu et mandato sibi in ea parte factis electōem nostrm predm coram cleri et populi multitudine ibm congregatorum in lingua vulgari exponi fecimus et solempniter publicari. Et de post elecōm nostrm predictam et ejus processum prefato Magro Willelmo Waynflete elcō nro in dco Collegio Regali bte Marie de Etona existenti per confrēs nostros Robertum Puryton Suppriorem et Ricd Marlebergh hordařm procuratores nostros in ea parte specialiter pro ipsius electi nostri consensu requirendo et obtinendo in forma debita fecimus pntari. Qui quidem electus noster per prefatos procuratores nostros vicibus iteratis requisitus ut elecōi prede suum consensum prebere vellet pariter et assensum quam plurimas excusaōes pretendebet et demum post varias interpellaciones et requisitiōes per dictos procuratores nostros sibi factas Idem Magr Willelms Waynflete electus noster in ecclesia Collegii Regalis bte Marie de Etona predicta die instantis mensis Aprilis, circiter horam meridie ejusdem diei ante Solis occasum repertus ac constitutus ac mto per prefatos procuratores nros requisitus dicens se diucius nolle divine in hac parte resistere

resistere voluntati elecōi nostri p̄d̄ce de se facto consensu in hunc modum, In Dei nomine Amen Ego Willelmus W. &c. in episcopum et pastorem, &c. ecclesie Wyntonⁱ per mortem, &c. jam vacantis, &c. electus, nolens ulterius resistere vocacōi et voluntati divine infra tempus a jure statutum de Sps sancti adjutorio ac gloriosissime Dei genetricis et virginis Marie et beatorum Āplōm Petri et Pauli necnon S̄cti Swythini gloriosi confessoris ipsius ecclesie patronis firmiter confisus, elecōi h̄mōi de me facte cum Dei timore pariter ac tremore consencio et consensum meum prebeo in hiis scriptis. Ea propter, beatissime pater, Sanctitati vestre tam devote quam humiliter voto unanimi supplicamus quatinus electionem eandem sic sancte solempniter concorditer et canonice celebratam dignetur vestra sanctitas confirmare; ac eidem electo nostro munus consecracionis favorabiliter impertire; ut deo auctore nobis et dicte Ecclesie velut pastor ydoneus preesse valeat utiliter et prodesse. Nosque et alii ipsius subditi ob illius regimen possimus cum deo salubriter militare. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium premissorum sigillum nostrum commune fecimus hiis apponi, Et nichilominus patentes nostras literas signo et subscriptione māgri Ricardi Petteworth notarii publici obscriptas scribeque pro nobis in hac parte assumpti fecimus communiri. Dat^o in domo nostra capit^o anno domⁱ supradicto, Indictione Pontificatus sanctissimi in X^{to} patris et domⁱ Nichi d̄ia providencia Pape quinti anno

anno primo diebus et locis supradictis presentibus tunc ibm mag̃ris Johe Pachet et Rob^{to} Rifale notariis publicis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

N^o VI.

*Rymer Acta MSS. v. 6. n. 153. Pat. 25 H. 6.
pr. 2. m. 30.*

De custodia temporalium Wynton?

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali et ex mero motu et certa scientia nostris concessimus delecto nobis in Christo magistro Willielmo Waynflete preposito coll^o nostri regalis beate Marie de Eton custodiam omnium et singulorum temporalium Episcopatus Wynton? cum pertinentiis una cum feodis militum wardis releviis et maritagiiis ac advocationibus Abbatiarum Prioratum Ecclesiarum Rectoriarum Vicariarum Hospitalium Cantariarum et aliorum Beneficiorum Ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque : Ac etiam visibus ffrancipleg^o cur^o et proficuis eorundem, necnon officiis Senescall^o Constabular^o Ballivorum et Parcariorum Custodum Warennarum et omnium eo quod nobis de Episcopatu predicto seu ceteris premissis ratione vacationis predicte per mortem venerabilis patris et carissimi Avunculi nostri Henr^o ultimi Episcopi ibidem pertinet seu pertinere debet pro tempore

pore quo temporalia predicta in manibus nostris occasione premissa existant seu existere debeant habendū et tenendū temporalia predicta simul cum omnibus et singulis premissis cum pertinentiis prefato W. et executoribus suis a tempore mortis dicti carissimi Avunculi nostri quamdiu temporalia illa occasione premissa in manibus nostris fore contigerint Reddendū inde nobis prout inter Theſ^o nostrum Anglie et prefatū W. intra festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli prox^o futurū poterit concordari absque aliquo compoto seu aliquo alio inde nobis reddendū et absque fine seu feodo inde nobis solvendū Nolentes quod aliquis Escaetor Vic^o aut alius minister noster seu aliquis alius de temporalibus predictis aut de aliquo premissorum tempore hujusmodi vacationis aliquammodo se intromittat eo quod expressa mentio de vero valore premissorum seu alicujus eorumdem sive de aliis donis seu concessionibus per nos prefato W. ante haec tempora fact^o in presentibus minime facta existit aut aliquibus statutis actibus ordinationibus restrictionibus seu assignationibus ad opus Hospitii nostri seu aliquibus aliis assignationibus vel concessionibus editis ordinatis factis sive assignatis vel aliqua alia causa re vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstant^o

In cujus, &c.

Teste Rege apud Cantuar^o xi. die Aprilis

Per ipsum regem et de data predicta

auctoritate Parliamenti.

N. 163.

Super custodia Temporalium Episcopatus Wynton³ concess³ Witto Waynflete preposito Coll de Eton de non intromittendo.

Memorandum quod xi^{mo} die Aprilis anno regni nostri 25^{to} ista Billa liberata fuit Cancellario Anglie apud Cantuar^m exequend^m

R. H.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem.

The same as the other. Infra Turrim. 25 H.

Rymer, Fœdera, tom. xi. p. 162. A. D. 1447. Ann. 25 H. 6. Pat. 25 H. 6. p. 2. m. 36.

De licentia eligendi Wynton

REX, dilectis sibi in Christo, Priori et Conventui Ecclesiæ Sancti Swithini Wynton, Salutem.

Ex parte vestra Nobis est humiliter supplicatum, quod, cum Ecclesia vestra prædicta, per mortem, bonæ memoriæ, Henrici ultimi episcopi, loci illius, Pastoris sit solatio destituta, alium vobis Eligendi in Episcopum et Pastorem Licentiam vobis concedere dignaremur

Nos (precibus vestris in hac parte favorabiliter inclinati) licentiam illam vobis duximus concedendam ;

Mandantes quod talem vobis eligatis in Episcopum et Pastorem, qui Deo devotus, Ecclesiæ vestræ necessarius,

sarius, Nobisque et Regno nostro utilis et fidelis existat. In cujus, &c.

Teste Rege apud Cantuariam, xv die Aprilis.

Per breve de privato sigillo, et de data prædicta, &c.

Rymer, tom. xi p. 172. A. D. 1447. Ann. 25 H. 6.

Pat. 25 H. 6. p. 2. m. 29.

De Restitutione Temporalium Wynton.

REX Escaetori suo in Comitatus Suthamptoniæ et Wiltesia, Salutem.

Cum dominus Nicholaus Summus Pontifex de persona dilecti clerici nostri, Willielmi Waynflete, præpositi Collegii nostri beatæ Mariæ de Eton, ecclesiæ cathedrali Wyntoniensi, auctoritate sua apostolica, providerit, ipsumque Willielmum in Episcopum loci illius præfecerit et Pastorem, sicut per litteras bullatas ipsius domini Summi Pontificis, nobis inde directas, nobis constat,

Nos, pro eo quod idem Episcopus omnibus et singulis verbis, nobis et coronæ nostræ præjudicialibus, in dictis literis bullatis contentis, coram nobis palàm et expresse renunciavit, et gratiæ nostræ humiliter se submisit, volentes cum eo in hac parte agere gratiosè,

Cepimus fidelitatem ipsius Episcopi, nobis pro temporalibus ejusdem episcopatus debitam; et ideo tibi præcipimus quod eidem Episcopo temporalia prædicta,

prædicta, cum pertinentiis in balliva tua, liberes in forma predicta ; salvo jure cujuslibet.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, 4^{to} die Junii.

Per ipsum Regem et de data, &c.

Consimilia Brevia diriguntur Escaetoribus subscriptis in comitatibus et locis subscriptis sub eadem data ; viz.

Escaetori Regis in Com. Somers. et Dors. &c.

Escaetori Regis in Com. Oxon. et Berk.

Escaetori Regis in Com. Sur. et Sussex.

Escaetori Regis in Com. Bed. et Buk.

Et mandatum est Dominis Militibus, &c.

N^o VII. See p. 42.

An Abstract from the Will of King Henry VI. as published by Budden, p. 72, from the archives at Eton, by favour of Sir Henry Saville. He has omitted the date.

The entire Will may be found in the Collection made by Nichols, 1780.

THE preamble sets forth that he was moved by divers great and notable causes to have his entent written, that he had enfeffed a number of persons, who are named, with various possessions, which would amount to £3395, 11s. 7d. yearly value, at different times by letters patent, which had been confirmed

confirmed by Act of Parliament, and that he now notified unto them his pleasure. Then follow directions concerning his two colleges, and the dimensions which he had intended for their buildings, &c. And if before his will in every point be executed said feoffees should die, save three, two, or one, then these must eneffe the bishop of Winchester and thirteen others, whose names follow; and these, when reduced in like sort, to fill up their number again with persons spiritual and temporal, of good fame, faith, and credence. “Furthermore, for the finall performing of my seid will, to be put effectually in execution, I considering the great discretion of the said worshipfull fader in God William now B. of Winchester his high truth and feruent zeal, which at all times he hath had and hath vnto my wele, and which I haue found and proved in him, and for the great and hoale confidence which I haue in him for thoo causes, wol that he not onely as surveieur, but also as executor and director, of my seid will, be prevy vnto al and every execution of the performing of my seid will, and that his consent in any wise be had thereto. And if any execution of the performing of my seid will, or if any part thereof be doo in any wise contrary to the tenour and effect hereof, I will that it stand voide and for ever bee had for none. And if it befall that there be any divers opinions, variance or discord betee my seid feffees and mine executors, in or for any execution of the performing of my seide will or of any parte thereof, I give then and grant vnto the seid B.
of

of Winchester by these presents, plaine power and authority, And finally I will that hee as vmpier in that behalfe haue at all times power and authority for to call and take vnto him such discreete persons of my seide feffees as vnto him for the accomplishment of my seid will, shall seem best disposed, and he after their advice herd, doo make the finall conclusion in that party. And I will that the power, state, title, and interest of that person, and of thoo persons of my seid feffees in home the cause of such variance and discord by the seid B. of Winchester and thoo other of my same feffees shall be found, cease and be void as wel in all things touching my seid feffement, as in all things touching my seid will. And if so be that the seid B. of Winchester passe unto God out of this mortall life I being on liue, then I will that this authority and power by me vnto him in the forme above seide yeven and granted, returne againe wholly vnto me and abide in mine own disposition. And in case that I be called out of this mortall life, the seide B. of Winchester me over living, I will then that at such time as God shall giue vnto him knowledge by likelihood of his brieue passage out of this world, my seid will at that time not fullie accomplished, he remember him of the most discreete faithfull and true person a Lord spiritual or temporall, which the said B. of Winchester by very experience had, the meane time shall finde and prooue for to be best and most godly disposed, and most feruent in zeale to the performing of my seid will; and as well vnto
the

the same Lord without inordinate affection or acceptance of person, as he shal in briefe streitly answere herein before the tribunall seate of Christ our alder Sauour and terrible judge, as vnto the Prouosts of both my seyde Colledges for the time being; commit hooly vnder his letter and seale the seyde power and authority which hee hath in the forme abovesaid of my gift and grant made vnto him in this behalfe.”

Nº VIII. See p. 47.

Ex Archiv. Universit. Oxon. Registr. F. fol. 77.

Ep. 181.

Letter of the University of Oxford to Provost Waynflete on the subject of Duke Humphrey's Books.

DILECTIONIS vicissitudinem graciæ actiones et honorem *. Tantum nobis animi tantum fiducie ac spei prestat insignis humanitas et probata dilectio tua magister carissime vt nonmodo propriam opem qua semper egemus verum insuper cum res id exigat generose probitatis tue curam studium atq; operam apud alios pro nobis eciam in periculo gratanter impendas Credimus enim semper tibi ante oculos

* The first six words “Dilectionis,” &c. though they stand as part of the letter, seem more like a memorandum of its contents.

esse quanto tenearis amore in matrem que te spiritali conceptum vtero in lucem cognitionis eduxit, et donec in virilis animi robur cresceres quo iam excellis pretiosissimis dapibus indulgentissimo fauore omnium scientiarum alimentis enutriuit. Cum igitur plurimum apud regiam celsitudinem possis, de quo vehementer omnes congaudemus, hortamur in domino rogamus et obtestamur virtutem tuam vt tam benignissime dominationis gratiam pro nobis interpellare digneris de libris optenendis (*sic*) quos dudum magnificus ille princeps dux Gloucestrie in nostre congregationis domo adunatis doctoribus et magistris publica voce concessit et sepenumero postea nunciis nostris priuatim ac paulo ante mortem ut ex fide digna relatione accepimus eandem donationem confirmauit, Alia quoq; multa promisit de quibus tacere prestat, hoc vnum tamen industrie tue ac fidei in qua firmissimam spem vocauimus (*l. locauimus*) eleborandum (*sic*) commendamus Nam et si nobilissimus ille princeps et rex noster graciosissimus a natura fuerit ad omne bonum inclinatissimus non dubitamus tamen quin tuis et aliorum bonorum suasionibus fiet paracior. Postremo in hiis que illa ex parte dicentur audientiam digneris inpendere creditinam et fauorem. Vale et a nobis te diligere constantissime tene. Dat⁹ in nostre congregationis domo, &c.

Vniuersitas studii Oxon⁹

[probably A. D. 1447.]

Magistro Willelmo Waynflete

Preposito collegii regalis de Eton.

Nº IX.

Ex Archivis Coll. Magd. Oxon.

Instrumentum Foundationis Aule Beate Marie Magdalene, per Willelmum Waynflet, Episc. Winton. Anno Domini 1448, Henrici Sexti 26, Consecrationis 2.

UNIVERSIS et singulis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos et quorum notitiam presentes littere pervenerint et quos infra scripta tangunt seu tangere poterunt in futurum Willelmus Waynflete permissione divina Wintoniensis Episcopus Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum illustris Princeps et Dominus Dominus Henricus nunc Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Sextus post Conquestum ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti ac intemerate et beatissime Virginis Marie Matris Christi necnon beate Marie Magdalene extirpationemq, heresum et errorum augmentum cleri decoremq, sacrosancte Matris Ecclesie cujus ministeria personis sunt idoneis committenda, que velut stelle in custodiis suis lumen prebeant et populos instruant doctrina pariter et exemplo, de gratia sua speciali et ex mero motu et certa scientia suis sexto die Maii ultimo preterito per litteras suas patentes concesserit et licenciam dederit pro se heredibus et successoribus suis quantum in ipso fuit nobis quod nos ad laudem gloriam et honorem

honorem Dei et dicte beatissime Virginis Marie Matris Christi ac beate Marie Magdalene prelibate quandam Aulam perpetuam eruditionis scientiarum sacre theologie et philosophie de uno Presidente et quinquaginta Scholaribus graduatis, aut pluribus vel paucioribus secundum loci vel Aule illius exigentias et facultates augendis vel minuendis easdem scientias addiscentibus, juxta ordinationes et statuta inde per nos in hac parte condenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda in Universitate Oxon[?] erigere fundare facere et stabilire possemus perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturam, Ac quod nos idoneam personam quamcunq[;] ecclesiasticam in Presidentem et pro Presidente ipsius Aule necnon alias personas ei grato animo adherentes Scholares ejusdem Aule per nos ad hoc eligendos et assumendos secundum ordinationes et statuta inde per nos facienda regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos preficere creare et ordinare valeremus: Voluerit etiam et concesserit prefatus Rex per dictas litteras suas quod predicta Aula cum sic erecta fundata et stabilita esset Aula beate Marie Magdalene vulgarter Seint Maudeleyn Halle in Universitate Oxon[?] in perpetuum nuncuparetur. Et quod predicti Presidens et Scholares et successores sui Presidens et Scholares Aule Beate Marie Magdalene in Universitate Oxon[?] similiter in perpetuum nuncuparentur, iidemq[;] Presidens et Scholares et successores sui per nomen Presidentis et Scholarium Aule beate Marie Magdalene in Universitate Oxon[?] essent persone

persone habiles capaces et perpetue in lege ad perquirendum et recipiendum terras tenementa redditus et possessiones quecumque tenenda eis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante ; Ac etiam quod iidem Presidens et Scholares et successores sui per idem nomen et sub eodem nomine placitare et implacitari possent in quibuscunq, curiis placeis et locis predicti Regis heredum et successorum suorum ac in curiis placeis et locis aliorum quorumcunque infra Regnum suum Anglie secundum leges et consuetudines ejusdem Regni, et ad omnia alia facienda et recipienda prout et eodem modo quo ceteri ligei ipsius Regis persone habiles et capaces infra idem regnum placitant et implacitantur ac faciunt et facere poterunt in curiis placeis et locis predictis secundum leges et consuetudines predictas ; necnon quod predicti Presidens et Scholares et eorum successores haberent unum commune sigillum pro negotiis suis agendis in perpetuum serviturum prout in literis predictis inter alia hujusmodi foundationi erectioni et stabilimento consona et opportuna plenius continetur : Cumq, dilectus nobis Johannes Godmanston de Comitatu Essex Armiger vicesimo die Julii ultimo preteriti per quandam Cartam suam nobis dederit et concesserit, et Carta illa confirmaverit quoddam solum sive fundum jacens in parochia Sancti Petri in Oriente dicte Ville Oxonⁱ per nomen unius tenementi vocati Boster-Halle cum uno gardino in parte australi ejusdem tenementi contiguo, continent^r in longitudine

gitudine centum triginta et quinque pedes, et in latitudine triginta et septem pedes, et unius alii tenementi vocati Hare-halle cum gardino in parte boreali ejusdem tenementi contiguo in dicta parochia Sancti Petri ejusdem ville continent^r sexaginta et quindecim pedes in longitudine, et in latitudine sexaginta et sex pedes, habendum et tenendum nobis heredibus et assignatis nostris in perpetuum, ad intentionem et effectum quod nos hujusmodi Aulam superius specificatam in solo sive fundo predicto fundaremus prout in dicta Carta ipsius Johannis Godmanston superinde confecta plenius apparet, Vestra noverit Universitas quod nos premissa interna meditatione fore pia et meritoria intime considerantes, eaque perficere et effectualiter perimplere cupientes ad hujusmodi Aule erectionem foundationem et stabilimentum in nomine Sancte et Individue Trinitatis Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, vigore et auctoritate licentie regie nobis ut prefertur in hac parte per literas superius specificatas date et concesse procedentes ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei et beatissime Marie Virginis Matris Christi ac Sancte Marie Magdalene prelibate, ac ad cetera divine pietatis opera, quandam Aulam perpetuam eruditionis scientiarum sacre Theologie et Philosophie juxta tenorem presentium in et de numero unius Presidentis et quinquaginta Scholarium graduatorum aut plurium vel pauciorum secundum loci vel Aule illius exigentias et facultates augendorum vel minuendorum easdem scientias addiscentium juxta ordinationes et statuta inde per nos in hac parte

parte condenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda in
Universitate predicta, videlicet in fundo sive solo
superius specificato et limitato erigimus fundamus
facimus et stabilimus perpetuis futuris temporibus
duraturam, Et magistrum Johannem Horley sacre
theologie baccalaureum in Presidentem et pro Pre-
sidente ipsius Aule, necnon Dominum Robertum
Calthorp, Dominum Willelmum Laughton, Do-
minum Johannem Elys, Dominum Robertum Ca-
riswell, D^{um} Willelmum Strenger, Thomam Smyth,
D^{um} Willelmum Elys, D^{um} Thomam Chapeleyn,
D^{um} Johannem Ingleby, D^{um} Robertum Mayn,
D^{um} Willelmum Rug, Thomam Matthew, Thomam
Sutton, in artibus magistros, D^{um} Johannem For-
man, D^{um} Simonem Godmanston, D^{um} Willelmum
Delyn, Willelmum Herward, Johannem Bradley,
Ricardum Berne, Philippum Rogger, in artibus
baccalaureos, prefato Presidenti grato animo adhe-
rentes, Scholares graduatos ejusdem Aule per nos ad
hoc electos et assumptos secundum ordinationes et
statuta inde per nos facienda regendos corrigendos
privandos et amovendos preficimus creamus et ordi-
namus. Volumus etiam et concedimus statuimus et
ordinamus quod iidem Presidens et Scholares et suc-
cessores sui Presidentes et Scholares ejusdem Aule
juxta ordinationes et statuta per nos ut premittitur
fienda et edenda eligere congregare et admittere po-
terunt plures Scholares secundum ordinationes et sta-
tuta illa regendos corrigendos privandos et amoven-
dos: Quos quidem Scholares et eorum successores sic
electos congregatos et admissos secundum hujusmodi
statuta

statuta et ordinationes regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos Scholares esse ipsius Aule, et (tanquam Scholares et Membra) ejusdem Aule haberi teneri et in omnibus reputari volumus et concedimus statuimus et ordinamus pro nobis et successoribus nostris in perpetuum per presentes. Volumus ulterius et concedimus statuimus et ordinamus quod prefato Presidente cedente vel decedente vel quacunque alia de causa inde amoto sive privato Scholares residui ejusdem Aule pro tempore existentes secundum formam et effectum ordinationum et statutorum hujusmodi ut premittitur fiendorum alterum idoneum virum in Presidentem electum * post electionem de se faciendam in Presidentem et pro Presidente ejusdem Aule per nos et successores nostros Winton[?] Episcopos pro tempore existentes tenore presentium duximus admittendum et confirmandum ac secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta regendum corrigendum privandum et amovendum. Et quod hujusmodi Presidentibus cedentibus vel decedentibus aut quoquo modo exinde privatis sive amotis in futurum habeant dicti residui Scholares Aule antedictæ et habere possint juxta ordinationes et statuta ut premittitur fienda liberam electionem de tempore in tempus novi Presidentis Aule supradictæ, quam in Presidentem Aule illius modo et forma prenotatis admitti

* Ita MS. sed ad hiatum supplendum inserenda fortasse post vocem "Presidentem" hec sequentia, ex consimili autographo, videtur
[Aule illius absque licentia inde de nobis seu successoribus nostris petenda vel proseguenda eligere possunt; quem ni, &c.]

et confirmari ac in Presidentem ejusdem Aule sic admissum et confirmatum et secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta regendum corrigendum privandum et amovendum Presidentem esse perpetuum ejusdem Aule et non alium neque alio modo volumus concedimus statuimus et ordinamus per presentes. Volumus etiam et concedimus statuimus et ordinamus quod Sociis predictæ Aule cedentibus vel decedentibus aut exinde privatis vel amotis aut eorum aliquo cedente vel decedente aut exinde privato seu amoto in futurum habeant dicti Presidens et Scholares et successores sui predicti in perpetuum juxta hujusmodi ordinationes et statuta liberam electionem et confirmationem novorum Scholarium in eorum loco ponendorum absque licentia inde de nobis seu successoribus nostris petenda vel proseguenda in futurum; quos sic electos confirmatos et admissos, et non alios Scholares esse Aule predictæ et tanquam Scholares et Membra ejusdem Aule haberi teneri et reputari secundum ordinationes et statuta illa regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos volumus et concedimus statuimus et ordinamus pro nobis et successoribus nostris in perpetuum. Preterea per licentiam prefati Domini Regis in hac parte obtentam dedimus concessimus et per presentes confirmavimus prefatis Presidenti et Scholaribus fundum sive solum predictum cum pertinentiis habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis tam pro domibus et edificiis eorumque mansionibus et aliis necessariis suis in et super fundum sive solum illud construendis et faciendis quam in augmentationem

tionem sustentationis eorundem Presidentis et Scholarium et successorum suorum in perpetuum. Cetera autem omnia et singula ordinationes et statuta pro premissis quomodolibet necessaria et optima superius specificat⁹ et in presentibus minime facta usque alias deferimus per nos condenda ordinanda et statuenda. In quorum omnium et singulorum premissorum fidem et testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Datum vicesimo die Augusti anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo octavo, et anno regni predicti Domini Regis Henrici Sexti post Conquestum vicesimo sexto, et nostre consecrationis anno secundo.

(L.S.)

N^o X. See p. 74.

Memorandum, Instruccion, and Reporte, from
Cotton MSS. Titus E vi.

MEMORANDUM, that the 23^d day of March, for asmoche as God haith called to his mercye and eschewed his will upon Master John Kempe late Cardinall Archbishop of Canterbury and Chaunceller of Englaund whoose soule God assoile and by whoose death thoffice of Chaunceller of England stondeth nowe voide, the which office of force and necessitie for the ease of the people and processe of the lawe must be occupied, it was advised ordeigned assented
and

and thoroughly agreed by the Duke of York the Kinges Lieutenaunt in this present Parliament and all the Lords S. and T. assembled in the Parlement chamber at Westm^r, that certeyn Lordes that is to saye the Bishoppes of Winchester Ely and Chestre, the Erles of Warw^o Oxon and Shrousbury, the Viscountes Beammond and Bouchier, the Priour of St. Johns, the Lordes Faucomberge, Dudley, and Sturton, should ride to Windesore to the kinges highe presence to shewe and declare to his highnes the said matters and other certen maters the which of necessitie must be ordeigned and purveied fore as in the instruccion thereupon made plainly appereth whereof the tenour sueth in this fourme.

Instruccion yeven by the Duke of Yorke the kinges Lieutenaunt of his Parliament and other Lordes S. and T. of the saide Parliament, To the righte reverent Fadres in God the Bishoppes of Winchester Ely and Chester, Therles of Warwik Oxenforde and Shrovesbury, the Vicountes Beaumont and Bouchier, the Lordes Priour of St. Johns, Faucomberge, Dudley, and Sturton jointly, the which credence they shall opene if they finde the kinges disposicion suche that he shall mowe and will attende to the heringe and understandinge thereof and elles they shall open but oonly the firste and second articles.

Firste they shall recommande the saide Lieutenaunte and Lordes as humblie and mekelie as they can to the kinges gode grace sayinge there is no
earthly

earthly thinge that they desire more or setteth nerre to here hartes than to heare of his welfaire and relief of his grete sicknes that it haith liked God to visite his highnes withe accordinge to theire faith li-geance trouth and love that they owe and beare unto him.

Item they shall saie that the saide Lieuteñnt and Lordes after theire power and suche discrecion as God haith indued them with belieth them and intende dailie to the spede of his Parlement and to suche thinges as they thinke is to the wele of his highnes and of his landes and subiettes and that his lawes maie be observed and kepte and justice ministred to every persone for rebukinge of misgovernance and wuld be as gladd and as joyfull as they coude be if theire diligence mighte avaunce and further the kinges welfaire and his roiall estate and the comon welle.

Item sithe it is sooe that it haith plesed God the which disposeth all thinges as he wull to take oute of this worlde and call to his mercy the moste reverent fader in God late Cardinall and Archbishoppe of Caunterburye his Chaunceller of this lande by whoos death the saide archbishoppeprick is voide and his highnesse remayneth dispurveid of a Chaunceller, the saide Lieut^e and Lordes thinke they must of her trouth and verrey necessitie lete the kinge have knowlege thereof to thintent that they may understande howe they shall demeane and behave them aswell in providinge for the Church of Caunterbury as for the governance of his greate
Seales

Seales and as towarde the saide provision of the Church of Caunterburye that it please his highnes to opene and declare his gracious entent and what persone that is thought moste expedient to his goode grace to be promoted thereto and in like wise in providinge for his Chaunceller of this lande and they shall put them in their devoire by all the meanes that they canne to have verrey and clere knowlech of the kinges intente in the matters abovesaide.

Item they shall late his highnesse have in knowlech that as sone as the saide Lieutⁿ and Lordes undertode that the saide most reverent fader was passed to God, they for the suertie of the said seales and in eschewinge all inconvenientes made them in the presence of diverse notable Lordes to be broughte afore all the Lords of his Parliament and there to be opened and shewed and after that to be closed in a coofre and to be sealed with diverse Lordes seales and be leide uppe in his Treasorie where they remayne in his Tresorers and Chamberlaynes keepinge.

Item they shall remembre that it plesed the kinges highnes in this his Parliament at Redinge to commaunde to be opened to the Commons of this land his gracious intent to ordeigne and stablish a discrete and a sadd Counsaill the which was to the saide Commons a grete reioisinge and comforte in so moch that nowe late by the mouthe of there Speker amonge other thinges at too tymes haith be made requestes to the saide Lieutⁿ and Lordes that the said Commons might understande and have knowlege of
effectuell

effectuell procedinge to the stablishinge of the saide counsell wherefore certeyn Lordes and persones be named under the kinges correction to take upon them the saide charge and they shall mowe declare what persones be soo named and understande whether the kinges goode grace be contente withe the saide persones or whether he will chaunge or sett a side any of them, to thintent that his will maie be observed and kepte.

Item forasmoch as the matiers abovesaid be of grete weighte and must be kepte full secrete they shall open them to noo persone but oonly unto the kinge, and they shall use thordre of tharticles abovesaide as it shalbe thought to them behovefull and expedient.

Memorandum, that the 25th daie of March the Bisshoppes of Winchester, Ely, and Chestre, therles of Warwick, Oxon, and Shrovesbury, the Vicountes Beaumont and Bourgchier, the Priour of St. Johns, the Lordes Faukenberge Dudley and Sturton opened and declared by the mouthe of the Bishoppe of Winchester to the Duke of Yorke the Kinges Lieut^e in this present Parliament and the other Lordes S. and T. assembled in the Parliament chamber that they accordinge to that that was putt upon them upon Saterdag the 23 daie of this present moneth of March by the advise of the Lordes S. and T. that they shulde goe to Windesore to the kinges high presence, and to open and declare to his highnesse cer-ten matiers conteyned in an instruccion delivered to
them

them by the saide Lieut[?] and the saide Lordes S. and T. were at the kinges high presence and in the place where he dyned and anone after his dynner was doone the saide matiers were opened and declared by the mouth of the Bishoppe of Chester righte conningly sadly and worshipfully nothings in substance changed from the saide instruccion added ne diminished as the saide Bishoppe of Chester can more clerely declare to their Lordeshippes and thereupon the saide B. of Chester shewed and declared howe that the openinge and declaringe of the saide matiers by thause of the Lordes that were sente to Windsor was putt upon him, howe be it he thoughte himself righte unable thereto and that he first opened and shewed to the kinges highnesse the three firste articles as it was advised by the Lordes or they wente, that is to saye, the humble recommendacion of the Lordes to the kinges highnesse, the grete desire of his heale and the grete diligence of the Lordes in this Parliament, and then forasmoch as it liked not the kinges highnes to yeve any aunswere to the articles the saide B. of Chester by thadvise of all the other Lordes declared and opened to the kinges highnesse the other matiers conteigned in the saide instruccion to the which matiers ne to any of them they cowde get no aunswere ne signe for noe praier ne desire lamentable chere ne exhortacion ne any thinge that they or any of them cowde doe or saye to their grete sorowe and discomfort, and then the B. of Winchester saide to the kinges highnes that the Lordes had not dyned but they shulde go dyne them

them and waite upon his highnes agen after dynner and so after dynner they come to the kinges highnesse in the same place where they were before and there they moeved and sturred him by all the waies and meanes that they cowde thinke to have aunswere of the matiers aforesaide but they cowde have none and from that place they willed the kinges highnesse to goe into another chamber and so he was ledd betwene two men into the chamber where he lieth and there the Lordes moeved and sturred the kinges highnesse the thirde tyme by all the meanes and waies that they cowde thinke to have aunswere of the saide matiers and also desired to have knowlech of him if it shulde like his highnesse that they shulde waite upon him eny longer and to have aunswere at his leisure but they cowde have no aunswere worde ne signe and therefore withe sorowfull hartes come their waye and the saide Bps &c. and everich of them praied that the saide instruction and this their reporte mighte be enacted in this highe courte of Parlement of recorde.

Nº XI. See p. 78.

Ex Arch. Eton. et Rot. Pat. 33º H. 6, p. 2. m. 13.

(Printed from Budden's Copy, p. 71.)

Diploma Regis Henrici Sexti, de Statutis Collegiorum Regalium corrigendis et reformandis.

HENRICUS Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, & Dominus Hiberniæ omnibus ad quos presentes litteræ pervenerint, Salutem. Sciatis quod nos intendentes, qualiter ad intentionem nostram perimplendam, de & in foundationibus Collegiorum nostrorum Regalium beatæ Mariæ, & Sancti Nicholai de Cantabrigiâ, & Beatæ Mariæ de Eton juxta Windesoram, plura bona & notabilia statuta, et ordinationes pro salubri regimine & gubernatione eorundem Collegiorum nostrorum per nos edita, condita, ordinata, & stabilita existunt, sicut nobis constat. Ac licet ordinationes ac statuta prædicta in seipsis appareant fore pro hujusmodi regimine & gubernatione eorundem Collegiorum valde necessaria & opportuna: Jam tamen per executionem earundem ordinationum & statutorum videtur & reperitur, quod aliqua eorundem reformatione egent, & magis perfecta ad dictam intentionem nostram perimplendam fieri possunt. Ac pro eo quod nos circa tam plura & grandia alia necessaria, regimen & gubernationem Regni nostri Angliæ concernentia tam sollicite occupati sumus, quod circa reformationes defectuum ubi oportebit in ordinationibus & statutis prædictis contentorum, ut

supra dictum est, ad intentionem nostram perimplendam continue attendere non possumus; Nos de gratiâ nostrâ speciali commisimus & tenore presentium committimus Reverendis nobis in Christo patribus Willielmo Winton. & Johanni Lincoln. Episcopis potestatem & auctoritatem nostra in hac parte, ut ipsi per advisamentum & consilium præpositorum Collegiorum nostrorum prædictorum, ubi eis videbitur necessarium fore, seu quomodolibet opportunum, dicta ordinationes & statuta, durante vitâ nostrâ in hac parte declarent, corrigant, & reforment ad honorem dei et glorisissimæ virginis Mariæ matris suæ, & ad commodum & perpetuum stabilimentum Collegiorum nostrorum prædictorum. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium, duodecimo die Julii. Anno Regni nostri 33.

Nº XII. See p. 98.

A. Wood, Hist. et Antiq. p. 223. In Turri Scholarum, Oxon.

Letter of the University of Oxford to Bishop Waynflete, concerning the Mendicant Friars.

REVERENDO in Christo Patri ac Domino D. Willielmo Dei gratia Wyntoniensi Episcopo, &c. Cancellarius Universitatis Oxon et cœtus ejusdem unanimis

nimis magistrorum seipsos cum omni reverentia et honore debitis tanto Patri, &c. Inauditi vulneris acerbitate lethaliter jam percussi, in præparata subito ruina, vestræ Universitatis Oxon matris nostræ propter inveteratos adversantium cruciatus, quibus tanquam telis durissimis perfodiebamur, internis multiplicare, compellimur doloris incendia vehementis. Fœlix enim dicta mater dum olim juxta filiorum qualitatem sicut ab initio consuevit, sanctiones edidit salutare; præ cæteris Universitatibus fructus uberes produxerat, et ad omnes mundi partes fluentia sapientiæ derivabantur. Sed quod præferimus prædolentes, tantæ invident probitati versutiæ impiorum, quod per Fratres quatuor Ordinum Mendicantium, ex adverso contra eam Bullis Papalibus admirandis suggestionem impegerant serpentinam. Non valentes siquidem dicti Fratres ex hac Matre Filios ad placitum producere monstrosos, statuta antiquissima atque nova quibus totius Cleri honorificentia diutius coruscavit, nituntur destruere, et contumeliosis injuriis, citationibus ad Curiam de facto, et edictis et aliis novis propositionibus enormibus, coram Papa suæ matris viscera lacerare; sicque filiorum unitatem molientes disperdere, ut ipsam matrem possint extinguere, aut in confusionem totius Ecclesiæ pro suæ libito voluntatis ad gradus scholasticos lascivire. Quippe licet persecutionum hujusmodi severitates corrodant penetralia cordis nostri, amplius tamen accrescit afflictio dolorosa, quod facultas Filiorum non sufficit contra tantam multitudinem suæ propriæ Genetrici rependere medicinam.

Exclamat igitur pia mater et sævis plena doloribus in occulto in primis suas depromit angustias patri suo, ut tam in Curia Romana, quam in Parlamento proxime celebrando superna pietate manum salutis dignetur apponere, et tantæ miseriæ causam pro viribus defendere. Ne forsitan expugnantium furore (quod absit) invalescente paternali suffragio non adjuncta, deficiat, et subjectioni adversariorum perpetuæ se provolvat. Quia vero, &c.

Nº XIII. See p. 83.

Rymer, Fœdera, tom. xi. p. 383. A. D. 1456. An. 35 H. 6. Claus. 35 H. 6. m. 10, dors. *Budden*, p. 76.

De Sigillis liberandis.

MEMORANDUM quod, undecimo die Octobris anno præsentis, venerabilis pater Tho. Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis totius Angliæ Primas et Cancellarius Angliæ, in præsentia venerabilium patrum, Thomæ Episcopi Londoniæ, Johannis Episcopi Lincolnæ, Tho. Episcopi Wigornæ, et Reginaldi Episcopi Coventriæ & Lichfeldiæ, necnon honorabilium Dominorum Richardi Ducis Eborum, Humfredi Ducis Buckinghamiæ, Henrici Ducis Somersetiæ, Jacobi Comitis Wiltesiæ, et Johannis Comitis Salopiæ, Thesaurarii Angliæ, ac aliorum quamplurimorum Dominorum spiritualium et temporalium, exhibuit

Domino

Domino Regi in Camera sua infra Prioratum de Coventrye, tria sigilla sua regia in tribus bagis de corio, sub sigillo prædicti Cancellarii sigillatis inclusa, videlicet, Magnum sigillum aureum, ac aliud sigillum argenteum de magna forma, et tertium sigillum argenteum de minori forma, quas quidem bagas prædictus Cancellarius adtunc et ibidem aperiri fecit, et singula omnia sigilla prædicta manibus suis propriis præfato domino Regi, in præsentia dominorum prædictorum, ibidem liberavit. Ac idem dominus Rex receptis per ipsum de prædicto Cancellario sigillis supradictis, præfatum Archiepiscopum de officio Cancellarii et de sigillis prædictis penitus exoneravit. Et eadem sigilla venerabili patri Willielmo Episcopo Wyntoniæ, adtunc Cancellario Angliæ, per præfatum dominum Regem ordinato et constituto ad eadem sigilla salvo et secure custodiendum, occupandum, et exercendum, necnon ad Brevia et Literas prædicti domini Regis Patentes, cum sigillis illis, quotiens opus fuerit et necesse, pro commodo et utilitate ejusdem domini Regis, ac Regni, Dominorum, et populi suorum sigillandum et sigillari faciendum liberavit, prædictusque Episcopus Wyntoniensis, præstito per ipsum, in præsentia dicti domini Regis et dominorum prædictorum, prius sacramento, in formâ consueta, de officio illo bene et fideliter faciundo et exercendo, prædicta sigilla a præfato domino Rege recepit, ac quasdam literas patentes de perdonatione præfato Archiepiscopo, prædicto undecimo die Octobris, confectas, cum prædicto sigillo argenteo de magna forma sigillari, deinde omnia et singula sigilla

gilla supradicta in bagis prædictis reponi, et bagas illas signeto suo per Johannem Bate unum Clericorum Cancellariæ prædicti Domini Regis, adtunc et ibidem sigillari fecit et demandavit.

Nº XIV. See p. 105.

*Rymer, Acta MSS. v. 9. n. 97. Pat. 38. H. 6.
p^s 2. m. 15.*

De Pardonatione pro Episc. Wynton?

REX omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos, &c.
Salutem.

Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali et ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris pardonavimus remisimus et relaxavimus Willielmo Episc. Wynton? seu quocunque alio nomine censeatur omnimodas transgressionem offensas mesprisiones contemptus et impetitiones per ipsum W. Ep. ante datam presentium contra formam statutorum de liberatis pannorum et capiciorum factos sive perpetratos unde punicio caderet in demand? debitam seu in finem et redemptionem aut in alias penas pecuniarias sive imprisonmenta statutis predictis non obstantibus. Et insuper ex motu et scientia nostris predictis pardonavimus remisimus et relaxavimus eidem W. Ep. sectam pacis nostre que ad nos versus ipsum pertinet pro omnimodis prodicionibus murdris raptibus mulierum rebellionibus insurrectionibus feloniis conspirationibus

spirationibus cambipartiis manutentiis et imbraciariis ac aliis transgressionibus offensis negligentibus extorsionibus mesprisionibus ignorantibus contemptibus concealamentis forisfacturis et deceptionibus per ipsum W. Ep. ante datam presentium qualitercumque factis sive perpetratis ac etiam utlagariis si que in ipsum W. Ep. hiis occasionibus seu eorum aliqua fuerint promulgate et firmam pacem nostram ei inde concedimus Ita tamen quod stet recto in curia nostra si quis versus eum loqui voluerit de premissis vel de aliquo premissorum. Et ulterius pardonavimus remisimus et relaxavimus eidem W. Ep. omnimoda escapia felonum attinctorum et convictorum necnon catalla felonum et fugitivorum catalla utlagatorum et felonum de se Deodanda vasta impletiones ac omnimodis articulos itineris destructiones et transgressiones de viridi vel venatione venditiones boscorum infra fforestas et extra, et aliarum rerum quarumcumque ante datam presentium infra regnum nostrum Anglie et March[?] Wast[?] emer[?] et eventus unde punicio caderet in demandam debitam aut in finem et redemptionem seu in alias penas pecuniarias seu in forisfacturas bonorum et catallarorum aut imprisonmenta seu amerciamenta comunitatum villarum vel singularium personarum vel in onerationem liberi ten[?] eorum qui nunquam transgressi fuerunt ut heredum executorum vel terre tenentium Escaetorum Vicecomitum Coronatorum et aliorum hujusmodi et omne id quod ad nos versus ipsum W. Ep. pertinet seu pertinere posset ex causis supradictis, ac etiam pardonavimus remisimus et relaxavimus eidem

eidem W. Ep. omnimodas donationes alienationes et perquisitiones per ipsum de terris et ten^{is} de nobis vel progenitoribus nostris quondam regibus Anglie in capite tentis ac etiam omnimodas donationes et perquisitiones ad manum mortuam factas et habitas absque licentia regia necnon omnimodas intrusiones et ingressus in temporalia Episcopatus in hereditatem suam in parte vel in toto post mortem predecessorum suorum et antecessorum suorum absque debita prosecutione liberatione seu restitutione eorundem extra manum regiam ante datam presentium fact^{is} una cum exitibus ac proficuis inde medio tempore perceptis. Et insuper pardonavimus remisimus et relaxavimus eidem W. Ep. omnimodas penas ante datam presentium coram nobis seu Consilio nostro Cancellario The^s seu aliquo Judicum nostrorum pro aliqua causa et omnes alias penas tam nobis quam carissimo patri nostro defuncto per ipsum W. Ep. pro aliqua causa ante datam presentium forisfactas et ad opus nostrum levand^{as} ac omnimodas securitates pacis ante dat^{as} presentium similiter forisfactas ac etiam tertias et tertiarum tertias omnimodorum prisonariorum in guerra captorum nobis die confectionis presentium qualitercumque debitas et pertinentes sive spectantes per eundem W. Ep. necnon omnimodas demandas transgressiones offensas mesprisiones contemptus et impetitiones per ipsum W. Ep. ante datam presentium contra formam tam quorumcumque statutorum ordinationum et provisionum ante datam presentium factorum sive editorum de perquisitionibus acceptationibus lectionibus publicationibus

tionibus notificationibus et executionibus quibuscumque quarumcumque literarum et bullarum apostolicarum ante datam presentium et omnium aliorum statutorum ordinationum et provisionum pre-textu quorum aliqua secta versus eundem W. Ep. per billam vel per breve de premunire fac³ seu alio modo quocumque pro aliqua materia ante datam presentium fieri valeat quam quorumcumque aliorum statutorum factos sive perpetratos statutis ordinationibus et provisionibus illis non obstantibus ac etiam pardonavimus remisimus et relaxavimus eidem W. Ep. omnimodos fines adjudicatos amerciamenta exitus forisfactos relevia scutagia ac omni-modi debita compota prestita arreragia firmarum et compotorum nobis ante datam presentium qualitercumque debi³ et pertinentes necnon omnimodas actiones et demandas quas nos solus vel nos conjunctim cum aliis personis vel alia persona habemus seu habere poterimus versus ipsum W. Ep. pro aliquibus hujusmodi finibus amerciamentis exitibus releviis scutagiis debitis compotis prestitis et arreragiis ante datam presentium nobis debi³ ac etiam utlagar³ in ipsum W. Ep. promulgat³ pro aliqua causarum supradictarum omnimodis debitis et compotis nobis debi³ et pertinen³ que vigore literarum nostrarum patentium seu brevium nostrorum de magno vel privato sigillo aut per estallamenta sive assignationes respectuata existunt om³mod³ exceptis. Et quod presens pardonatio nostra quo ad premissa vel aliquod premissorum non cedat in dampnum prejuditium vel derogationem alicujus alterius persone
quam

quam persone nostre dumtaxat nec quod presens pardonatio nostra nec aliqua hujusmodi pardonatio nostra ad aliquos magnos computantes nostros qui nunc sunt vel qui pro tempore fuerunt videlicet ad Thesaurarios Cale^s et Hospitii nostri, &c. quo ad aliqua hujusmodi officia sua seu hujusmodi occupationes suas seu alicujus eorundem tangentia ullo modo se extendat. In cujus, &c.

Teste Rege apud Northampton xxx^o die Januarii.

Per breve de privato Sigillo et de dat^o predicta auctoritate Parliamenti.

N^o XV. See p. 107.

From M.S. C. C. C. Cambridge. Budden, p. 80.

Letter of King Henry to the Pope in behalf of
Waynflete.

BEATISSIME pater humillima recommendatione premissa, cum devotissimis pedum osculis devotorum. Fidelem atque catholicum principem rem dignam peragere credimus quotiens preclaros et benemeritos viros in vestre sanctissime paternitatis favorem curamus addicere: ut proinde bonis juxta sua merita condigna virtutum premia liberaliter irrogentur, & de eisdem sinistra sentiendi, si forte per emulos & falso quicquam deferri contigerit, occasio quelibet amputetur. Hinc est beatissime pater quod cum nuperrimis hijs temporibus, quibus vehementi & civili

vili quadam tempestate, regni nostri publicus status gravem jacturam senserit, ne pernicious evolans alis ambigua fama, veris nonnunquam falsa permiscens, una cum noxijs viris insontes alios & in nullo demeritos in culpam trahat: Animo nobis est, vehementer et cordi, clarissimo viro fortasse per emulos tracto in infamiam, nostro testimonio quantum in nobis est omnem adimere culpam, huic presertim quem plurimum carum habemus, Reverendo in Christo patri Willelmo Winton Episcopo; cujus cum opera & obsequiis, in regni negotiis gerendis non parum usi sumus, in nichilo tamen eum excessisse testamur quo juste denigrari possit aut debeat tanti fama Prelati, quam hactenus omnium ore constat intemeratam extitisse. Ea certe putatur in eo vite & honestissime conversationis integritas, ut deo placeat, & regni nostri majores ac inferioris status homines bonam & sinceram de eo opinionem sentiant, in sanctam Apostolicam sedem devotum semper fuisse et obedientem filium testes sumus, pro qua nec unquam instare destitit, quo minus omni conatu, honorem, reverentiam & obedientiam, sacre Sedi debitas, omnibus terrenis re & verbo anteponeret. Hec cum ita sint Beatissime Pater, rogamus quo valemus devocius semper pijssimam paternitatem vestram, ut ad partem positis emulorum commentis, si que in hujus nostri & indubitati testimonii contrarium referuntur, eum uti fidelem ac devotum filium vestri status & nostri, pacisque zelatorem, quem ob sua merita uti colendum patrem honoramus, et plurimo dignum honore censemus, in uberioriorem

riorem gratiam sedis Apostolice, virtutum suarum et nostrarum precum intuitu gratiose velitis admittere, atque in gerendis ejus negotiis in curam S. V. singulariter habere recommissum. Et velit vestra eadem beatissima paternitas fidei nostro Johanni Lascy, et presentium latori de nostra voluntate sufficienter instructis, in his que pro parte hujus venerabilis patris dicturi sunt, indubiam habere fidem. Et aliam vestram personam ad gregis Dominici regimen salutare, votiva felicitate faciat prosperari Jesus Christus.

Ex London. octavo Novemb. Anno Dominice incarnationis 1460.

E. V. S.

Devotus filius Henricus Rex Anglie et Francie, &c.

Nº XVI. See p. 111.

From Cotton MSS. Titus E vii.

Memorandum touching the Variance between the
Bishop of Winchester and certain Tenants.

MEMORANDUM, that whereas upon a controversie and variaunce between the reverend ffather in God William Bishopp of Winchester and the Tenauntes of his mannor of Estmen and other in the countie of Hampshire for certayne services customes and dutyes to the said reverend ffather by the said Tenannts belonging the kinge our soveraigne lord being

ing in his progresse in the said countie in the month of August last past. The said Tenantts in great multitude and number came unto his highnes complayninge of the said rev^d ffather sayinge they were constroynd and compelled by him and his officers both to paymentts and also to do services and charges for their tennures and landes and other then they ought to doe beseechinge to have remedy in that behalfe; and for as much as the Kinges Highnes at that time had no leisure ripely to examine and enserch all att large the causes and circumstances of the said complainte as so great a matter as that was required willed and charged the said Tenauntts that leyinge aparte all willfullnes and obsteynaunce and keepinge the kinges peace they should continue paye and doe all manner services and customes unto the said rev^d ffather as they had done aforetyme and if they as they sayd were hurted greaved or wronged by the said rev^d ffather they at the time should send two or 3: of everie lordshipp with their complaintts fullie instructed in the name of them all of all things such as might or should in their conceipt serve and suffice to the proffe of their intentt and complainte in that behalfe and they should be herd and have answeres such as should be accordinge to reason whereupon the said Tenauntts coming to the kinges said highnes to this his presentt parliamentt for the cowse abovesaid the same his highnes willed and commaunded Tho: Littleton Thomas Billinge Withm Laron seriauntts att lawe and Henry Sottell the kings attorney that they
with

with others of the learned Councell of both partyes should duly diligently and rightly commune see and examine the matters of the said complainte with all the circumstaunces of the same: And thereof make unto his said highnes and the Lordes of his said Parliamentt due report: And after longe labore greate and diligentt attendaunce and busines in this behalfe by the said seriauntts attorney and councell of both parties before whom the partye of the said Tenauntts of Estmone by their complaint asked to be discharged of all manner workes and customes claymed of them to be due by reason of their tenures to the said rev^d ffather all tymes of the yeare and of all manner of customes of certayne heves and corne called by the name of Shirshette: and of a some of monie claymed att two lawe dayes in the yeare called Tything penny otherwise Totting penny: also of a some of monie called Custome pannage for swyne beinge in the Lordshipp of Estmone: Saving also that the Court of the said rev^d ffather and his successores hath be hould and yet is within the site of the parsonage of Estmeon and not within the cite of the mannor of Estmeon: And also that the Tenauntts within the said Lordshipp been ffreholders and not copieholders and that all Tenauntts within the same lordshipp bene Charter land and free land and not copie land whereunto the party of said rev^d ffather layd for him and claymed all the thinges abovesaid to be due and appertayning unto him as in the right of his Church shewing for him manie greate and ould evidences and other proofes: The
said

said seriaunfts and attourney the ffourteenth daie of this presentt month of December the first yeare of the raigne of oure soveraigne lord Edward the fourth by his commandementt in the parliamentt chamber before the lordes spirituall and temporell there being presentt made relation and report att lardgand by longe extention of all the thinges above-said which so done and the matter in partie here communed It was thought expedientt that deliberation should be taken in this partie and in the morne everie mann should saie his advise herein : And in the morne the xvth daie of December my lord Chauncellor remembered unto the lordes spirituall and temporell then presentt in parliamentt howe yesterday they had herd what was opened declared and reported by the said seriaunfts and attorney in the matter aboverehered : And thereupon formed a question what them thought to be donne therein and that they would saie there advise finally after long and sadd communication and agreements unto either party consideringe the great evidences and proof layd for the party of the said rev^d father the ould bookees evidences writings Custumarie Court rolls particuler accountte bookes called the piper of the dayes of xv Bishoppes successivelie on after an other diverse recordes also exemplified under the kinges great seale and under the seale of his Exchea- quor and possession hadd and continued of the thinges above claymed by the said rev^d ffather and his predecessores of tyme out of minde and that no sufficientt cawse or matter is shewed by the party of
the

the said Tenauntts of Estmeon to the contrarie It was advised and well understood by the said Lordes That the said Tenauntts of Estmeon should and ought to paye their rentts and doe and continew their suites and services workes and customes to the said rev^d ffather and his successores in like manner and fourme as they have done to him in tymes passed without anie trouble or contradiction: and the morne the xvith day of december my Lord Chauncellor opened unto the kinges highnes sittinge in his Parliamentt the lordes spirituall and temporall then being presentt and also the judges as well the on bench as the other the matters abovesaid and also the contentt and advise by the said lordes thereof hadd with the which his said highnes was agreed well contented and pleased giving his good and gracious assent to the same.

N^o XVII.

Grants of Pardon and Remission from King Edward IV. to Bishop Waynflete.

1. See p. 113.

Extract from a Confirmation of Privileges, as published by Budden, p. 81. From the Exchequer.
A. D. 1462, An. 2 Edw. IV.

Nos autem chartas prædictas, ac omnia & singula in eis contenta rata habentes & grata, ea pro nobis
& hære-

& hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, acceptamus, approbamus, & venerabili Willielmo Wainflete nunc Episcopo Winton. & successoribus suis ratificamus & confirmamus, prout chartæ prædictæ rationabiliter testantur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium primo die Julii. Anno regni nostri secundo.

2. See p. 118.

Budden, p. 82. From the Exchequer. A. D. 1466.

An. 6 Edw. IV.

Nos de gratia nostra speciali concessimus & per presentes concedimus, venerabili in Christo patri Willielmo nunc Episcopo Winton. quod ipse & successores sui Episcopi Ecclesiæ prædictæ in perpetuum erga nos hæredes & successores nostros, quieti sint & exonerati, tam de omnibus & singulis escapis omnium & singularum personarum pro feloniam convictarum & convincendarum & ex quacunque causa jam attactarum & attingendarum et custodiæ ipsius nunc Episcopi Winton. & successorum suorum ut loci ordinario salvo & securo secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri Angliæ custodiendam, commissarum & committendarum, quam de quibuscunque sectis, demandis, pecuniarum summis et pœnis quas prædictus nunc Episcopus et successores sui arctati prædict. nobis seu hæredibus nostris forisfecerunt aut forisfecerant, vel ad nos, hæredes seu

successores nostros pertinere potuerit aut potuerint
 &c. Et de uberiori gratia nostra volumus & con-
 cedimus quod si presentes literæ in formâ vel ma-
 teriâ seu ex quacunq; aliâ causâ quoad debitum
 effectum & intentionem exonerationis sive prædictæ
 concessionis nostræ minus validæ seu insufficientes
 existunt &c. Quod Cancellarius Angliæ pro tem-
 pore existens tam presentes literas nostras reformet,
 quam fieri faciat alias literas in ea parte validas &
 sufficientes, quoad dictus Episcopus & successores
 sui debitum effectum exonerationis & concessionis
 nostræ habuerit vel habuerint; nec non alias literas
 de perdonatione, remissione, &c. validas & suf-
 ficientes de tempore in tempus, quum per præfatum
 Episcopum seu successores suos &c. fuerit rogatus.
 T. R. apud Westmonast. 16. Novemb. Anno
 Ed. IV. 6.

3. See p. 118.

Rymer, Fœdera, tom. xi. p. 639. A. D. 1469. An. 8.
 Edw. 4. Pat. 8. Ed. 4. p. 3. m. 16.

Pro Episcopo Wyntoniensi de Pardonatione.

REX omnibus Ballivis et Fidelibus suis, ad quos &c.
 Salutem. Sciatis quod nos, intuitu laudabilium
 meritorum Reverendi in Christo Patris Willielmi
 Wynflet Episcopi Wyntoniensis manifestorum,
 quem quidem Episcopum erga nos semper inveni-
 mus gratum et fidedignum, ex assensu et advisa-
 mento Concilii nostri eundem Episcopum repu-
 tamus,

tamus, declaramus, et acceptamus verum et fidelem Ligeum nostrum, ac ipsum Episcopum recipimus in gratiæ nostræ favorem specialem.

Nolentes quod idem Episcopus, hæredes vel executores sui, ratione sive prætextu alicujus criminis, mesprisionis, offensæ, materiæ, rei, vel causæ, ante præsentem diem fieri prætensorum, sibi impositorum, aut ratione præmissorum qualitercumque imponendorum, per nos, vel hæredes nostros, Justiciarios, Escatores, Vicecomites, aut alios Ballivos seu Ministros nostros, vel hæredum nostrorum quorumcumque, futuris temporibus, occasionetur, impetatur, ad respondendum evocetur, respondere teneatur, molestetur, perturbetur in aliquo, seu gravetur; occasionentur, impetantur, ad respondendum evocentur, respondere teneantur, molestentur, perturbentur in aliquo, seu graventur.

Et insuper (tranquillitati et quieti ipsius Episcopi plenius providere volentes) ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, pardonavimus, remisimus, et relaxavimus eidem Episcopo, quocumque nomine censeatur, omnes proditiones, murdra, insurrectiones, rebelliones, conspirationes, confœderationes, congregationes, coadunationes, riotas, routas, conventicula illicita, insidiationes falsas, alligantias, felonias, transgressiones, extortiones, mesprisiones, concelamenta, et cognitiones eorundem seu eorum alicujus, contemptus, impetitiones, cambipartias, manutenentias, imbraciarias, et negligentias, per ipsum Episcopum ante præsentem diem qualitercunque facta seu perpetrata, et sectam pacis nostræ, ac omne

id quod ad nos versus ipsum Episcopum pertinet seu pertinere poterit occasione præmissorum, vel alicujus eorumdem, ac etiam utlagarias si quæ in ipsum Episcopum hiis occasionibus seu earum aliqua fuerint promulgatæ.

Et insuper pardonavimus, remisimus, et relaxavimus, præfato Episcopo omnimodas cognitiones per ipsum Episcopum qualitercumque factas, ac omnimodas pœnas et punitiones quas occasionibus prædictis seu earum aliqua erga nos incurrere deberet, necnon forisfacturam quorumcumque terrarum, et tenementorum, ac bonorum, et catallorum suorum nobis occasionibus prædictis, seu earum aliqua ante dictum præsentem diem forisfactorum seu perditorum, et firmam pacem nostrum ei inde concedimus; ita tamen quod stet recto in curia nostra, si quis versus eum loqui voluerit, de præmissis vel aliquo præmissorum.

Et ulterius pardonavimus, remisimus, et relaxavimus eidem Episcopo omnimodos fines adjudicatos sive adjudicandos occasionibus prædictis aut alicujus earumdem, ac omnimoda debita et compota nobis per ipsum Episcopum ratione eorumdem finium seu alicujus eorum debita et pertinentia; aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione, provisione, restrictione, re, vel materia quacumque, non obstante. In cujus &c.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium primo die Februarii.

Per ipsum Regem, et de data prædicta, auctoritate Parliamenti.

4. See p. 124.

Rymer, Fœdera, tom. xi. p. 711. A. D. 1471. An.
11. Edw. 4. Pat. 11. Edw. 4. p. 1. m. 24.

REX omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, ad quos &c.
Salutem.

Sciatis quod nos, ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris pardonavimus, remisimus et relaxavimus venerabili patri Willielmo Wayneflete Episcopo Wintoniensi, quocumque nomine censeatur, omnes proditiones, murdra, &c.—*as before, ending*—occasione præmissorum seu alicujus eorumdem.

Nolentes quod idem Episcopus hæredes vel executores sui, &c. *to*—perturbentur in aliquo seu graventur; aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione, provisione, restrictione, re, vel materia quacumque non obstantibus. In cujus &c.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium tricesimo die Maii.

Per ipsum Regem, et de dat. &c.

Nº XVIII. See p. 124.

Extract from Heylin's Poem entitled Wainflete's Memorial.

Stanza 137.

THEN (Henry) was thy murther first made knowen
And all deplor'd thy lamentable fate

Then

Then (Richard) was thy villany first shewen
 And all abhor'd thy most tyrannicke state
 But above all Wainflet the heavens did teare
 With dolorous complayntes: hee had no mate
 Equall to him in greefe. Thus did hee reare
 His playntes on high, and with these following cryes
 Did teares extract out of Punicean eyes.

138.

“ Where shall I first beginne my sad complayntes?
 “ At thee (deere Country) whose sweete breasts are
 “ torne
 “ With civill warr's so that thou ginn'st to faynt
 “ Under this bloody yoke? The babe unborne
 “ Shall grieve at thy mischaunce, and sigh aloud
 “ To heare thy miseries. Thy foes with scorne
 “ Shall by thy fall rise, and grow wondrous proud.
 “ England lament, and with heart-breaking tones
 “ Invoke the heavens to heare thy fainting grones,

139.

“ Or shall I first begin my dreary greefe
 “ At thee (young Edward) whose yet-tender heart
 “ Feeles Gloster's biting dagger. no releefe
 “ Can hence accrew to thee, yet 'tis my parte
 “ To mone thy losse whose life had surely made
 “ Thy country triumph, in thine enemyes smarte
 “ But thou art buryed in death's ghastly shade.
 “ England lament, and let thy mournfull cry
 “ Pearce through the heavens to Gods greate ma-
 “ jesty.

“ Or

140.

“ Or shall I first beginne my utmost mone
“ At thee (good Henry) whom I alwayes found
“ A gracious patron, nor am I alone
“ Oblig’d to thee, but this whole Ile is bound
“ To prayse thy name sith shee so well did flourish
“ When thou by all consents in peace wast crown’d
“ And didst while soule inliv’d thy corps her nourish.
“ England lament, and with thy briny showers
“ Intreate for vengeance of the heavenly powers.

141.

“ Or shall I first my greefes exordium make
“ At mine owne selfe? My luckles fate hath lost
“ A gracious Prince: by whom I did partake
“ Of all the blessings, in which now I boast
“ My lucklesse fates have lost that princely youth
“ In whom my future hopes were layd: this coast
“ My native soyle, warre-torne, moves farther ruth.
“ Wainflet lament, and let thy sighs and teares
“ Touch thy Creatours ever-patient eares.

142.

“ Or shall I first my greevous playnt beginne
“ At thee bloud-sucking Duke, whose cruell hand
“ Crimson’d in bloud, hath stayn’d thy soule in sinne
“ At whose bed-side continually doe stande
“ Millions of furies arm’d with hissing snakes
“ To terrify thy timerous soule, and brand
“ Thy deformed carkasse with theyr burning flakes.
“ Gloucester

“ Gloucester lament, and with an humbled mind
 “ Intreate the heavens some sparke of grace to
 “ finde,

143.

“ Else Nemesis now riseing from the deepe
 “ Will score eternall lashes on thy side
 “ Else hell-borne haggs, whose iron whipps do
 “ steepe
 “ Themselves with poyson, will orethrow thy pride
 “ Else will the manes of these Heroes slayne
 “ Daunce theyr blacke roundes, about thee and be-
 “ stride
 “ Thy wretched corps to thy eternall payne.
 “ Gloucester lament, the angry heavens to please
 “ Waynflet lament, and hate enticing ease.”

N^o XIX. See p. 138.

From MS. C. C. C. Cambridge? Budden, p. 83.

Littere deprecatorie Universitatis Oxon. ad Regem
 ne Lathomos nostros avocet.

CHRISTIANISSIMO Principi Edvardo, Dei gratia Regi
 Anglie et Francie, Oxoniensisque Reipub. protectori
 singularissimo, Cancellarius Universitatis Oxon.
 universusque regentium in eadem cetus sese cum
 omni reverentia commissos faciunt.

Etsi

Etsi possumus, illustrissime Princeps, quamplurimos vetustioris evi reges commemorare, quorum beneficio litterarum studia vehementer illustrata sunt, hac tamen imitande virtutis commemoratione nobis apud Te nequaquam uti oportere visum est. Quippe qui sine ullo superioris etatis Regum exemplo, singularem tuende nostre Universitatis curam tua sponte susceperis. Nos itaque potius in hac tua presenti bonitate, quam in illa umbratili rerum dubiarum memoria confisi, tuam celsitudinem imprimis hortabimur ut in his potissimum rebus que ad honestandam nostram Rempublicam maxime conducunt, eum nobis rogantibus Te prebeas quem semper prebiturum non rogatus ultro statueras. Quod si abs tua benignitate impetrabimus, nullum certe beneficium magis hoc tempore necessarium abs te in nos proficisci potuisse cognoscas. Nacti etenim sumus paucis jam diebus viros nostre Universitatis observantissimos, qui ornatissimum sacre Theologie domicilium, cum sexaginta ferme annos derelictum jam diu squaleretur, perficere constituerunt. Que res quo celerius tandem expediri posset profecto nec laboribus nec impensis reperimus, quum perquisitis lathomis supremam operi manum imponderemus; nunc vero, quod quos summa diligentia perquisivimus, ad tua magnifica opera sunt accersiti ultra progredi non possumus; atque hec operis intermissio eam nobis desperationem affert, ut nisi quamprimum cepta maturemus, verendum erit, ne illis qui sumptus hactenus suppeditarunt, ad consummandum vita non suppetat. Et dum animadvertimus

madvertimus tuam ardentissimam in edificanda ad Dei gloriam Ecclesia diligentiam repetere * audemus : hoc tantum postulamus, ut si Reverendus pater Dominus Episcopus Winton. nostro rogatu persuasus, aliquos ex his quos usui suo concesseris, nostro etiam usui impertiri volet, illis saltem utendi nobis potestatem facias, quod cum nec tuis edificiis officere possit, tum nostris utilissimum erit.

Vale strenuissime Princeps et Christianissime Rex nostreque Universitatis Protector unice.

Nº XX. See p. 140.

Registr. Univ. Oxon. F. f. 133 b. Ep. 284. Budden, p. 85, from a MS. in the Library of C. C. C. Cambridge.

Littere ad Episcopum Winton? ut instrumenta vultarum suarum velit accommodare utilitati Universitatis pro Scolis Theologie.

REUERENDO in Xpo patri ac Domino Domino Winton? diuina prouidentia Wynton? Episcopo; Cancellarius Vniuersitatis Oxon?, vniuersusq; regentium in eadem cetus, sese cum omni reuerentia commissos faciunt. Non potuerunt, Amplissime presul, tua nos ingentissima beneficia deterrere, quo minus pro

* *Quære*, Does not the sense require *non* before *audemus*, though not in the MS.?

communi reipublice nostre vtilitate (si quid ipsius interesset) ad tuam prestantiam conscriberemus. Est enim (vt ait Cicero) nobilis animi atq; ingenii, cui multum debeas ei plurimum velle debere. Quapropter cum statuentibus iam nobis ad nouarum scolarum perfectionem prorsus incumbere, tuum quoque subsidium ad eam rem perquam oportunum videatur; te rogamus optime pater, vt qui semper ad communes vtilitates amplectendas, tua sponte satis incitatus es; nostris etiam precibus ad eas ipsas incitari velis. Atque vt intelligas quid est quod tanto pere cupimus; desunt profecto nobis edificiales machine, adeo quidem ad nostrum institutum necessarie, ut sine his nichil aggrediendum sit. Quas si deintegro (*sic*) parabimus; necesse erit, cum grandem in illis pecuniam exhauriri, tum expectati operis consummationem diutius retardari. quibus equidem malis te vnum in primis magnifice presul facile mederi posse intelligimus; si^{vt} illis* edificialibus instrumentis, que ad tui clarissimi collegii fabricam comparata sunt, vtendi nobis copiam feceris. Hoc certe nichil erit nobis vel ad leuandos sumptus vel ad celeritatem conficiendi accommodatius. Quod si nostra causa facturum te receperis; curabimus equidem nos vt gratiarum actiones tibi feneremus. Nam cum pro illis meritis, que non rogatus vltro contuleris, magnas tibi gratias agere debemus; tum pro iis que postulantibus nobis concesseris, multo maximas agemus scilicet et habebimus. Et feliciter

* Sic “*vt*” inter lineas, sed eadem manu; quod videtur esse *vel*, sed fortasse *videlicet*.

valeat tua sancta paternitas, Reverende presul ac domine.

Probably A.D. 1479. The date immediately preceding is "xvi^o kal. Novembr." The following, "2 Decemb. 18 Edw. IV."—They are not always in exact chronological order.

N^o XXI. See p. 141.

Registr. Univ. Oxon. F. f. 130. b. Ep. 277, *Budden*, p. 84. *MS. C. C. C.*

Ad Episcopum Winton. ut confederet pacem inter Thomam Davers et Doctorem Haydock.

REUERENDO in Christo patri ac domino domino Willelmo diuina prouidentia Wynton[?] Episcopo Cancellarius Vniuersitatis Oxon[?] vniuersusq; regentium in eadem cetus sese cum omni reuerentia commissos faciunt. Cupimus magnifice presul eas paternitati tue gratias agere, que vel tua maxima erga nos merita equarent vel nostram erga te voluntatem declararent. Non quod arbitremur gratiarum expectatione impulsus te tantum de nobis benemereri voluisse; sed quo nichil videamur in te officii (quantum nos prestare possumus) pretermittere. Verum tametsi tantus est tuorum in nos meritorum cumulus tantusque nostre in te voluntatis ardor ut nec illis respondere nec huic satisfacere nobis posse concessum sit;

sit ; tamen nec nostre quidem humanitatis est quod possumus omittere nec tue quod non possumus requirere. Immortales itaq, tibi reuerende pater gratias agimus quippe qui te omnium (quos nostra etas tulit) cupidissimum nostre vniuersitatis prebueris. Tuam ad hoc prestantiam maiorem in modum rogantes, ut qui tua sponte incitatus tantam publicarum utilitatum curam gesseris priuatarum etiam que ad nostros potissimum spectant, rationem habeas. Ex priuatis etenim commodis publica sepenumero crescunt. Quam ob rem cum iam dudum accepissemus M. Gylbertum Haydok sacre theologie professorem et Thomam Dauers ex tuis fidelissimis familiaribus vnum, diuturnis litibus versatos esse ; ad te constantissime presul rem omnem referendam putauimus. Iste publicis indiciis nostrum laccessit. Ille item vniuersitatis priuilegia requirit. Quo fit ut non parum timeamus ne nostre tandem libertates periclitande sint. Te igitur magnopere obsecramus humanissime presul ut his vel tuorum vel nostrorum perturbationibus exitum imponas. Hoc enim nobis perinde nobis (*sic*) gratum erit acsi in nos omnes contulisses. Et valeat tua semper sancta paternitas Reuerende presul. Dat^o Oxon^o in nostre congregationis domo xiiij^o k. ffebruarias.

Probably 1477, several preceding letters being 17 Edw. IV. and the year next following being 18 Edw. IV.

N^o XXII. See p. 157.

Letter of the Founder to his College.

RIGHT intierly welbelovyd we grete yow welle. It is come to oure knowlache and to oure displeasure that ther ys growying a dyvysyon and dyscorde withinne oure College wantownely and undiscretely for the elections of the Proctors in the Universite. In caas be that ther be any persone of oure College under your ruele that wilbe sedycyous wyllfull and nott conformable to thadvyse and the gydyng of yow and of the more party of the maisters of oure seide College, It is to be presumed and of of (*sic*) grete lyklyhode that suche a persone is not apte nor disposide *ad convivendum* butt that suche wolbe troubelous and fulle onprofitable for my seyde College gevyng grete impediment to vertue and connyng. Wherfor whomsomever ye and the more parte of the forseyd Maisters fynde cremynous and obstynate takyng wyllfully a waye contrarye to the more party. We commaunde yow that thanne ye discharge such persone and personys from all maner interest that they have in oure forseyd College. Criste have yow in his gydyng. Wrette in oure maner of Suthwaltham the xii day of Aprill.

W. B. of Winchester.

N^o XXIII. See p. 171.

*Letter of John Gygur to the Bishop of Winchester,
concerning the Chapel and School-House at Wayn-
flete.*

*Indorsed, A Remembrance for Carpentry and the
Brekewerke to be made for the Chapell of Wayne-
flete.*

My singuler good lord after most louli recommen-
dacyon and many thankys for your good lordschip
shewyd unto your rere College and me at al tymes
and specialli at my last beyng wyth the same ple-
syth your good lordschip to wyte that the house that
was ordeyned to have be bough for your Scule and
Chapel at Waynflete ys don a way and so I was
wyth mayster Tontoft and John Robenson to let
tham wyte howe your lordschip trustyth up on them
to help you ye mygth have an house and thei sey
thei can have non that the tymbur wold be seure
to contynewe in tyme to come but thei thynkyth
that ther must be ordeyneyed for a newe rofe yif
your lordship so wol be plesyd and so I have sent
Harry Alsbreke to commune wyth your lordship and
he wol not make you an house of lxx of length and
xx^{ti} fote of brede to fynde al maner of stuff longyng
to the same lesse then xxx^{ti} pounds and he to fynd
al cariage ther to and be cause my lord ye can best
understond whether his petycion be resonabyl I be-
seche you to commune rypli wyth hym and to
express

express the very forme and length wyth brede of the same and I have tituled you suche thyngs as nedyth to be expressyd after my conceyte in a scrolle send to your lordship and as for bryke to be had for your scole bothe Tontoft and John Robynson taryth the comyns of a gentilman that thei trust to have good penyworthes of and thei beke dayli somhat comyns and thei doute not but ye schal have brike plenty and therfor nowe ye must nede send the manner of makynge of the house as wel for the chyrch as for the brikeman and then I doute not but ye schal sone be answeyrd in al your desyres. My lord this scole may not be of no grete hethe nor nedyth not but my lord ye may take hym an example of sum maner house in your nobyl place of Ascher that may be exemple to hym for I remember ye have many dyverse houses of mene byldyng in the same that wold be convenient and acordyng to your entent and my lord yif happ bargen wyth you your reward nedyth be but litel and yif he don not I have give xl^d of myn owne purse and your lordship schal content the residewe of his costs and I pray your lordship in avoydyng more cost let him lyghtly be answered and I trust at the comyng of my mayster president your lordship schal be more playnli enforced as I trust. My good lord I am gretli troubyld wyth on Eland for xxxii^s of rent that my lord Crōwel purchesyd of Sir Robert Eland his fader and nowe his sone shewyth howe hyt ys clerly entayled and so I fere sore hyt wol be lost to morowe I must be wyth the Chefe juge ther for and the
next

next weke bothe the seyde Eland and I god be my helpe the which ever preserve your good lordship in good live and healthe.

Your bedman

John Gygur.

Dat Deus omne bonum.

[In another hand-writing.]

N^o XXIV. See p. 171.

(Supposed in the Archives of Magd. Coll. Oxford.)

Indenture for the Carpentry of the Chapell and
Scole in Waneffete. 1^o R. III.

THIS Indenture made the xxv day of Aprill, the yere of the reigne of Kyng Richarde the thirde the furst, betwene the reverend fader in god William Busshop of Winchestre on the oon party, and Henry Alsbroke of Tateshall in the Counte of Lincoln Carpenter on the other party Witnesseth that the seid Henry hath covenanted aggreid and bargayned and by these presents graunteth to make for the seid R. fader at Waynflete in the seid Counte of Lincoln, a flore with a Rose of Tymber of good herte of ooke conteyning in lengthe lxx foote, and in brede within the walles xx^{ti} foote with dores windowes steyses hynches reredoses desks and all other thyngs necessarye that longeth to carpentry werk for a Chapell and Scolehouse to be made within the seid towne

towne of Waynflete and the seid flore shalbe well and sufficiently made aftur the patron and facyon of the flore of the chambyr in the Towre on the gate of the maner of Essher in the Counte of Sotherey and the forseid Rose to be of vii bayes eṽry bay frome the midds of the beme shall conteyn x. foote in lengthe, and eṽy raffter shalbe xx^{ti} foote in lengthe vi. inches in brede and iiii. inches in thicknes. Also the lower doobyll purlyon pece shalbe viii. inches of brede and vi. inches in thicknes. And the over-purlyon for the seid flore shalbe of herte of ooke and of inch and quarter thicknes dry and wrought: for all which tymber stuff and borde necessarye to the same werke beyng of herte of ooke with the cariage of the same and for all man^r of warkmanship nedefull to be doon by Carpenters in the fore-seid werk wele and warkmanly doon set up and finessed the seid R. fader shall pay unto the seid Henry by the hands of maist^r John Gygur Warden of Tateshall or his assignes xxvli. xiii s. iiii d. and a gown cloth or ells vi s. viii d. for a gown cloth. In witnes wherof the parties abovesaid to these Indentures enterchaungeably have put to ther seales the day and yere abovseid.

N^o XXV. See p. 171.

*Extracts from Letters of Mr. Pickburn concerning the
School at Waynflete.*

Rev^d Sir,

I AM happy to find that the memory of our excellent Founder will be rescued from oblivion by a pen so able to do justice to his worthy character. If any thing in my power can in the least degree contribute to so laudable a design, it will give me unspeakable pleasure.

* * * * *

The number of steps in the staircase is forty-two; viz. eighteen from the ground to the school-floor, and twenty-four from thence to the top, where the door opens to the leaded roof. The building is brick; the bricks of a somewhat larger size, better clay, and closer contexture, than those usually made in our neighbourhood. These are supposed (how truly I know not) to have been made in the isle of Ely, and conveyed hither by water; many of them are formed in curious figures for ornamental parts, as cornices, or mouldings, in the door-cases, windows, &c. The number of windows I take to have been originally thirty; viz. in the school and chapel six on each side, two large ones in the ends, and two in the bell-tower, which last two were bricked up long before my time. In the lower apartments there have been seven on each side, but only five appear, the door and chimney filling the places of

two. I cannot learn that there ever were any arms, inscription, or portrait, in memory of the Founder in any part of the school.

* * * * *

On the south-west side of the house, in a lower room, is a small closet, five feet long, three feet broad, and eight feet high. Below this, and of the same compass, is a vault six or seven feet deep, arched over with brick, except a small opening for entrance. I have been down in it, and find nothing but dirt and water. I cannot imagine what purpose it was intended for. This little cell occasions an excrescence on the outside of the building.

There is no other chapel but that marked and mentioned in the plan, which appears to me only as a part of the school; there is, indeed, a sort of pulpit and reading desk.

The endowment of the school consists of a salary seventeen marks a-year from Magdalen college; the school-house, with gardens, orchard, and green-yard, the whole being near an acre; and about eighteen acres of land in nine pieces widely dispersed in distant parts of two parishes, much of it inundated in winter; yielding annually £7 : 5s. rent; known by no name but School Lands. The school is free for Latin and Greek, other branches of literature are paid for. The privilege extends to all the three parishes of Wainfleet; viz. Wainfleet All Saints, Wainfleet St. Mary's, and Wainfleet St. Thomas, *alias* Northolm. Whether it goes any further I cannot certainly say, nor is it of much importance

portance to me, or the inhabitants, the general demand being for reading, writing, and arithmetic. I was nominated to this school, August 6th, 1755, and have been here almost thirty years. The number of scholars, upon an average, is about thirty or forty in summer; sometimes upwards of fifty in winter; near sixty last winter. They come from six or seven different parishes, for this town is a small place. I have kept an assistant several years, and cannot do without. I forgot to mention, in its due place, an old thatched building with clay walls, in the nature of a kitchen, adjoining to the south-west tower; and another against the south-east end, for stable, cow-house, and hog-stye: as these are extraneous to the edifice, and add nothing to its beauty, but rather derogate from its symmetry, I thought it would be beside the purpose to give any view or account of them.

* * * * *

Wainfleet, May 7, 1785.

I BEG leave to make a few additional observations on the school-house. The length within is seventy feet, the breadth twenty; to which if we add the thickness of the wall, it makes seventy-six by twenty-six; and the towers projecting four feet and an half each way, add so much to the length, and twice as much to the breadth, making in the whole eighty feet and an half by thirty-five. The whole building (exclusive of the towers) appears to me as designed at first for no more than two rooms, one above and one below; intended, as it should seem, promiscuously

ously for the reception of scholars, and convenience of dwelling, agreeable to the taste of those unpolished times. The lower story is now divided into many small apartments, for the better accommodation of a family; but this is done so irregularly, and with such slight materials, as plainly proves the divisions not coeval with the edifice. There is, indeed, one partition-wall of solid brick-work towards the east end, forming a good room twenty feet by eighteen; but this wall, being very near, and parallel to, one of the transverse beams that support the upper floor, seems to be no part of the original design, for it might very well have supplied the place of that timber had it been erected before the floor was laid. All the windows that remain in their first state are strongly ironed; and those below have had very massive shutters on the inside, as may be seen by iron crooks left in the wall, strong enough to carry a five-bar gate. Probably the contests at that time subsisting between the houses of York and Lancaster might cause a temporary suspension, or partial administration of the penal laws, and make it unsafe for people to sleep in a habitation less strongly fortified. In my view of the house I thought it best to draw the windows in their ancient form and size; some of them are now made up, others enlarged and altered. The staircase is a piece of workmanship that well deserves notice; it is built and arched with brick cemented with excellent mortar; winding about, and supported by a round column of the same materials, made or cut semicircular for that purpose.

purpose. In the wall opposite there runs a spiral moulding that serves for a hand-rail.

* * * * *

May 28, 1785.

To the Rev. Dr. Chandler.

Mr. Pickburn is still living at Waynflete, at the advanced age of eighty-five, and till lately has been attending the duties of the school as master. Having now sent in his resignation to Magdalen college, the society has agreed to settle on him an annuity in reward of his meritorious services. EDITOR.

N^o XXVI. See p. 206.

MS. Harl. 4240. p. 54.

Statutum de cõi annua vestium liberata execucioni non prius mandandum quousque Cofl percipiat et possideat reverciones diversarum terrarum perquisitarum per Dñm Fundat^o in diversis Comitatibus.

ITEM ut Socii et Scholares dicti nostri Cofl unanimes interius perseverent et in charitate mutua copulentur quo ipsi pariter uno signo exterius conspexerint se signatos et ad idem nostrum Cofl affectionem majorem obtineant quo ab eodem plura subsidia et commoda in suis indigentis se noverint percepturos; Statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus quod Presidens Socii et Scholares universi nostri Cofl infra probationis annum existentes Lector in S. Theologia et duo Lectores in Philosophia etsi Socii Cofl minime

minime existant Magister informator Grammaticorum et Hostiarius sub eodem, quatuor capellani conductitii, singulis annis erga festum Natalis Dñi pannum pro togis et capitiis de una et eadem secta percipient de bonis communibus nostri Coſſ supra dicti. Ita quod Presidens quinque virgatas et quilibet aliorum predictorum quatuor virgatas et dimidium percipiant. Proviso quod pretium virg: ij s. vj d. non excedat. Statuentes preterea quod triginta pauperes vocati Demyes octo Clerici capelle, 16 Choriste et alii ministri nostri Coſſ intrinseci quicumque erga dictum festum Nativitatis Dñi etiam singulis annis in perpetuum de bonis communibus dicti Coſſ liberatas suas de conformi colore habeant de competente panno ita quod pretium virg. xxij d. non excedat. Itaque tantum de hujusmodi panno ipsorum cuilibet tribuatur de quo unam togam concedentem facere poterit habito respectu ad percipientium staturam ita quod nulli eorundem plus quam tres virgas panni distribuatur quovismodo.

Jo. Wimark in Artibus Mr Notarius.

Nº XXVII. See p. 216.

H. Wharton's Anglia Sacra, I. p. 326.

Elogium Willelmi Waynflete.

NE vacaret hæc pagina, apposui elogium maximi Præsulis Willelmi Waynflete Episcopi Winton. ex
Epistolâ

Epistolâ nuncupatoriâ Fr. Laurentii Gulielmi de Savonâ S. T. D. Ord. Minor. in Conventu Londinensi, libro suo, cui titulus est *Triumphus amoris D. N. J. Christi*, anno 1485 conscripto, præmissâ.

Operæ prætium fore existimavi, reverendissime Pater ac colendissime Domine, librum hunc caritati vestræ dirigere, tradere ac consignare; ut res amore et caritate referta ad patrem misericordiæ Dominumque clementissimum referatur; in cujus gremio blandè ac benignè suscepta foveatur, et pastoralis auctoritate illustrata ac defensata, plenius rutillet, securius degustetur, diutiusque in suo robore conservetur. Ut quod mea tenuitas majestati atque præstantiæ tantarum rerum conferre non potuit; pastoralis authoritas, veneranda canities, consummata prudentia, laudata prædicataque à multis sapientia, multis verò in rebus probata per pietatis opera caritas, quæ vestro in pectore conquiescunt, conferant et conservent. Optimo ergo jure, Reverendissime Pater, hunc librum, quasi amoris divini fasciculum, in sinu gremioque vestro fovendum conservandumque tradiderim; et tanto æquius atque congruentius, quanto major est benignitas, caritas, atque misericordia, quæ passim atque publicè ubique in populo de tanto Pontifice prædicatur. Quippe cum nullus omnino existat, qui ad tanti Patris misericordiæ sinum confugerit, qui multâ cum clementiâ se susceptum fuisse non asserat. Addamus autem id quod nullâ invidiâ obscurari, nullâ tergiversatione negari, nullâ denique detrectorum perfidiâ deleri potest. Quanta videlicet fuerit liberalitas, quanta
charitas

charitas in pectore tanti Pontificis ; quandoquidem Collegium tam magnificum, tam amplum et speciosum, tot sumptibus, tantâ cum sollicitudine, construi omnino et ab ipsis fundamentis usque ad summum elevari complerique fecit. In quo tot venerabiles Sacerdotes ad cultum Dei sanctissimum officiosissimè constituti, tot Baccalarii sacratissimæ Theologiæ, tot Magistri Artium, tot sacrarum literarum studentes, continuè foveantur et sustentantur ; ut sacris literis honestissimisque bonarum artium disciplinis libero animo incumbant, hauriantque hujusmodi disciplinas, maxima ornamenta humanæ vitæ ; et has postquam adepti fuerint, aliis utiliter ac sine invidiâ impertiantur. Addamus autem, quam speciosum Templum, quàm magnificum, quam solenne, cum suis ornamentis, libris, casulis, jocalibusque, divino cultui dignè peragendo deputatis, eodem in collegio constructum sit ; spatiosumque Claustum suis columnis sustentatum atque ornatum, pulcherrimisque deambulatoriis circumvallatum. Quam splendida insuper Bibliotheca, cunctarum pœne facultatum diversorumque doctorum voluminibus constructa atque munita. Quam insuper aprico situ aquarumque circumfluentium commoditate maximâ circumdata existat tantorum ædificiorum spatiosa moles. Ut non modò Sacerdotum atque Studentium apta, commodissima, atque delectabilis mansio sive Collegium nomen sortita sit ; quin et longe verius Paradisus quædam deliciarum animi et corporis dici mereatur. Omittimus alia complura quæ multis in Ecclesiis variisque locis et
splen-

splendidissimis ædibus, quotidianisque et piis operibus, erga pauperes jussu piissimi Pastoris, distributa conspiciuntur quotidieque elargiri videntur. Hoc solùm de collegio, quod gloriosæ apostolissæ D.N.J. Christi Magdalenæ dedicatum est, sufficiens utique speculum et exemplar esse dinoscitur contestans ac prædicans, quanta sit caritas in pectore tanti Pontificis constituta.

Nº XXVIII. See p. 218.

Regist. A. fol. 53.

Testamentum Willelmi Wayneffete Episcopi
Wynton cum Codicillo.

UNDECIMO die Augusti in crastino Sti Laurencii Anno Domini 1486 et anno regis Hen. 7^{mi} primo (hora quarta post meridiem, *Statute-Book*) obiit Reverendus in Christo Pater ac dñs dñs Wills Waynflete hujus Collegii fundator. Requiescat in pace, Amen. Cujus testamentum sequitur sub hac fforma.

Exemplar testamenti Fundatoris collegii sancte Marie Magdalene Oxon?

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego Wills Waynflete permissione divina Epus Wynton? xxviiº die mensis Aprilis anno Dñi mº ccccº lxxxviº ad vitam futuram ad quam conditus sum anhelans cernensque
diem

diem expectationis mee in hac valle lacrimarum quasi nunc advesperasse et quod tempus resolutionis pene jam instat condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti beate Marie Virgini beate Marie Magdalene et Ecclesie mee patronis corpusque meum sepeliendum in Ecclesia mea Cathedrali Wynton[?] in quadam capella beate Marie Magdalene in parte orientali ejusdem ecclesie mee in qua tumulus preparatus est. Item lego Thome Priori dicte Ecclesie unum ciphum honestum deauratum et coopertum et xl s. et cuilibet Monacho ejusdem Ecclesie sacerdoti xiii s. iiii d. et cuilibet Monacho non sacerdoti vis. viii d. per equales porciones distribuendos in die sepulture et trigintali obitus mei pro exequiis meis tunc ibidem celebrandis. Item lego Abbati de Hida xiii s. iiii d. et cuilibet Monacho ejusdem monasterii sacerdoti vis. viii d. et cuilibet monacho non sacerdot iii s. iiii d. per equales portiones distribuendos in die sepulture et trigintali obitus mei pro exequiis meis tunc ibidem celebrandis. Item lego Abbatisse monasterii beate Marie Wynton[?] xiii s. iiii d. et cuilibet moniali ibidem professe ii s. et cuilibet non professe xvi d. per equales porciones distribuendos in die sepulture et trigintali obitus mei pro exequiis meis tunc ibidem celebrandis. Item lego Custodi Collegii nostri prope Wynton[?] vis. viii d. et cuilibet Sacerdoti ejusdem collegii iis. et cuilibet Clerico xv d. et cuilibet puero ejusdem collegii iiii d. per equales porciones distribuendos et pro duabus pietantiis habendis pro sociis et pueris in die sepulture et trigintali obitus mei xxs. Item Magistro
domus

domus sancte Crucis vis. viii*d.* et cuilibet sacerdoti ejusdem domus ii*s.* cuilibet clerico capelle xvi*d.* per equales porciones distribuendos in die sepulture et trigintali obitus mei pro exequiis meis ibidem celebrandis. Item lego Religiosis de ordine Sancti Augustini Wynton[?] xxv*s.* viii*d.* Religiosis de ordine Minorum xxv*s.* viii*d.* Religiosis de ordine Predicatorum xxv*s.* viii*d.* Religiosis de ordine Carmelitarum xxv*s.* viii*d.* per equales porciones distribuendos in die sepulture et trigintali obitus mei pro exequiis meis tunc in locis predictis celebrandis. Item lego cuilibet Sacerdoti curato et non curato de civitate nostra Wynton[?] et soka ejusdem ii*s.* et cuilibet clerico parochiali xii*d.* per equales porciones distribuendos in die sepulture et trigintali obitus mei pro exequiis meis celebrandis per eosdem in loco ad hoc deputando secundum discretionem executorum meorum. Item lego Collegii nostri beate Marie Magdalene in universitate Oxon[?] Presidenti vi*s.* viii*d.* et cuilibet Socio Scholari et Capellano ejusdem collegii ii*s.* cuilibet clerico capelle xvi*d.* cuilibet choriste xi*d.* per equales porciones distribuendos in die sepulture et trigintali obitus mei pro exequiis meis tunc ibidem celebrandis per eosdem. Item volo quod similes exequie et distributiones fiant in collegio nostro beate Marie Virginis in universitate Oxon[?] sicut in collegio nostro beate Marie Magdalene. Item lego Domine Johanne Welby nuper uxori Ricardi Welby unum ciphum honestum argenteum deauratum et coopertum. Item volo quod ad minus summa clx*li.* xiii*s.* iiii*d.* in dimidiis grossis

grossis distribuatur inter pauperes in die sepulture et trigintali obitus mei ad orandum pro anima mea. Item volo quod executores mei in honore quinque vulnerum Jhesu Christi Domini nostri et quinque gaudiorum gloriose Virginis Marie genitricis sue faciant celebrari quinque milia missarum in die sepulture mee trigintali obitus mei et ceteris diebus quam cicius poterunt pro anima mea et pro animabus parentum et amicorum meorum. Item volo quod fiat distribucio inter servientes domesticos hospicii mei secundum modum et formam contentum in quodam codicello scripto huic annexo. Insuper hec est voluntas mea scienda et exequenda per executores et ffeoffatos meos viz quod omnia maneria terre et tenementa mea Ecclesie mee Wyntonie non pertinentia sed aliunde obtenta integre donentur et applicentur per ffeoffatos meos ad usum perpetuum collegii mei beate Marie Magdalene in Universitate Oxon[?] manerio de Sparshold duntaxat excepto. Item omnes et singulos executores meos exoro obsecro et in visceribus Jhesu Christi strictissime requiro quod necessitatem Collegii mei beate Marie Magdalene favorabiliter considerent et de bonis meis relevent eandem juxta posse. Et ad executionem dicte voluntatis mee ultime et contentorum in eadem omnium et singulorum ordino et constituo istos executores meos viz Johannem Catesby justiciarium in banco domini regis Magistrum Wiltum Gyfford *

* Sept. 6, 1469, W. W. presented him to the church of Bledon in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Reg.

rectorem de Cheryton Mychaelem Cleve decretorum
doctorem Magistrum Johannem Nele Magistrum
Stephanum Tyler rectorem ecclesie parochialis de
Alverstoke Magistrum Wilhelmum Holden recto-
rem ecclesie parochialis de Drokynfford et Ricar-
dum Burton de Tanton. Et volo quod Johannes
Catesby justiciarius habeat pro laboribus suis in exe-
cutione istius voluntatis mee ultime xxvii*l.* xiii*s.* iiii*d.*
Et quilibet alius executorum meorum xiii*l.* vi*s.* viii*d.*
Residua vero omnium bonorum meorum volo
quod executores mei disponant non ad usum aut
proprium commodum sed cum consensu majoris
partis eorundem inter pauperes ad pios usus et de-
votos et presertim in necessitatibus mei Collegii
beate Marie Magdalene in Universitate Oxonie in
missis et elemosinis pro salute anime mee parentum
et amicorum meorum. Hiis testibus magistro Jo-
hanne Langporte sacre theologie professore Do-
mino Wifmo Woode rectore de Eston et Radul-
pho Langley. Dat^o apud Suth Waltham anno et
mense et die supradictis.

Codicil.

David Husband

W. Gyfford

John Lamport

John Argentari^o

James Preston

Miñhel Cloff

Stephen Tyler

Decanus Capelle

W. Holden

W. Wode

W. Wode			
Chapman			
John Neel			
John Waller	vi l.	xiii s.	iiii d.
Et cum Ricardo Bele in wardo et maritagio.			
Thomas Danvers	xxvi l.	xiii s.	iiii d.
John Legh	vi l.	xiii s.	iiii d.
W. Welby	x l.		
Raff Langley	xx l.		
George Nevile		c s.	
W. Ratclyff	iii l.	vi s.	viii d.
Thomas Uvedale	iii l.	vi s.	viii d.
W. Uvedale		c s.	
Ric. Tamworth	iii l.	vi s.	viii d.
Raff Norbury	iii l.	vi s.	viii d.
Stephan Walop	iii l.	vi s.	viii d.
Robert Totoft	iii l.	vi s.	viii d.
W. Cowper compoti	iii l.	vi s.	viii d.
Robert Anketyll	iii l.	vi s.	viii d.
John Ticheburne			
W. Cowper camere		xl s.	
John Hunt		xl s.	
W. Bowre		c s.	
John Ramesgate		xl s.	
Thomas Peris		xl s.	
Thomas Moreton		xl s.	
Gregory Striclond		xl s.	
Heugh O Price		xl s.	
John Clere		xl s.	
John Bowler		xl s.	
			John

John Aleyn	xl s.
Henr. Hayward	xl s.
Hugh Waghan	xl s.
Edmund Penford	xl s.
John Bartlot	xl s.
Rawlyn	xl s.
John French	xl s.
John Denys	xl s.
John Felder	xlvi s. viii d.
Thomas Danburn	xl s.
Raynold Burton	xl s.
John Pytte	xl s.
Thomas Sampford	xl s.
Philip Wynter	xl s.
John William	xl s.
William Rabbys	xl s.
John Hethe	xl s.
John Avenell	xl s.
Marynge	xl s.
John Raynold	xl s.
William Wolff	xl s.
Antony Freman	xxvi s. viii d.
John Benyngton	xxvi s. viii d.
John Haliday	xxvi s. viii d.
Mighell White	xxvi s. viii d.
W. Birch	xl s.
W. Suwat	xxxiii s. iiii d.
Ric. Kannyng	xxvi s. iiii d.
John Cowper	xl s.
John Katerbarbe	xxvi s. iiii d.

Ric. Hilton	xl s.	
John Rede	xxvi s.	viii d.
Th. Carter	xxvi s.	viii d.
John Mapulton	xxvi s.	viii d.
W. Buryman	xxvi s.	viii d.
Roger Turner	xxvi s.	viii d.
Raff Aleyn	xxvi s.	viii d.
Robert Denys	xxvi s.	viii d.
John Stocw ^t	xxvi s.	viii d.
John Warner	xxvi s.	viii d.
Henr' Lovelas	xxxiii s.	iiii d.
Thomas Philip	xxvi s.	viii d.
Raff Myllyngton	xxvi s.	viii d.
Water Peris	xxvi s.	viii d.
W. Elyot	xxvi s.	viii d.
W. Grome	xxvi s.	viii d.
Thomas Gough	xxvi s.	viii d.
Lewez ap John	xxvi s.	viii d.
Ric. Baker	xxvi s.	viii d.
W. Jay	xxvi s.	viii d.
George Cock	xx s.	
W. Pruez	xxvi s.	viii d.
W. Gymlot	xxxiii s.	iiii d.
Thomas Bowre	xxvi s.	viii d.
Garco Quadrige	xx s.	
John Hortop	xxvi s.	viii d.
Ric. Wethir	xxvi s.	viii d.
Wethy Ju ^{or}	liii s.	iiii d.
Hochyn	liii s.	iiii d.
Shawe	c s.	

Bussh

Bussh	liii s.	iiii d.
Spark	xlvi s.	viii d.
White	liii s.	iiii d.
Wulball	liii s.	iiii d.
Watson	liii s.	iiii d.
Fero ^r (Feror)	liii s.	iiii d.
Ferford	liii s.	iiii d.
Dunham	liii s.	iiii a.
Newton	liii s.	iiii a.
Lavendre	xlvi s.	viii d.
Sergeant	liii s.	iiii a.
Alanson	liii s.	iiii a.
Borden	liii s.	iiii d.
Somercot	liii s.	iiii d.
Cole	xxvi s.	viii d.
Hiltofte, Haydock, Hochyn, Bele, Blessot, Edward, Charles, Selatter, Grove, Waterman, Typlyn, quilibet istorum	xx s.	

Tenore presencium nos David Wiffim decreto-
rum doctor prerogative ecclesie Christi Cant[?] custos
ac Venerabilium Religiosorumque virorum Prioris
et capituli ecclesie Christi Cantuar[?] ad quos omnis et
omnimoda jurisdictio spiritualis et ecclesiastica que
ad archiepm Cant[?] pertinent sede plena ipsa sede
jam vacante notorie dinoscitur pertinere commissi-
rius generalis notum facimus universis quod vicesimo
quarto die mensis augusti anno Dñi m cccc lxxxvi
apud Winton probatum fuit coram nobis ac per nos
approbatum et insumatum testamentum bone me-
morie Dñi Wiffmi nuper Winton Epi una cum co-

dicello ejusdem presentibus annexo ac pro vero valore ejusdem pronunciatum et declaratum commissaque fuit administracio omnium et singulorum bonorum et debitorum dom^{us} defunctum et ipsius hujusmodi testamentum concernentium venerabilibus viris magistris Wilmo Gifford rectori de Cheriton et Steph^{no} Tyler rectori de Alverstokey executoribus in dicto testamento nominatis de bene et fideliter administrand^o eadem ac de pleno et fidei inventario omnium et singulorum bonorum et debitorum dicti defuncti conficiend^o et nobis ante festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli proximo futurum exhibend^o necnon de plano et vero compoto calculo sive raciocinio nobis aut dictis priori et capitulo in ea parte reddend^o ad sancta Dei evangelia juratis Reservata potestate committend^o administracionis bonorum et debitorum hujusmodi aliis executoribus in eodem testamento nominatis cum eam venerint in debita juris forma admissur^o Dat^o die mense anno Domini et loco predictis.

Mem.—The Will is copied from the Register, and has been compared with the Probate, and also with the copy preserved at the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons. Some small variations occur, not worth noting, except that the name of an executor omitted in the Register is interlined in the copy annexed to the Probate, and is in the text of that in the Prerogative Office. The Codicil is not in the College Register. Inquiry was made for the Original at the Prerogative Office, but in vain.

N^o XXIX. See p. 223.

Letter of the Founder.

TRUSTY and Welbeloved We grete you wele. Lettyng you to witte that for the gode and virtues disposition that is reported unto us of Maister William Hewster chapeleyn in our College by diverse of his frendis and of his long contynuaunce there of the which we have had experience and prove att such seasons as we have been at Oxenford in our seid College Wee considering thees premisses will that at our next election among other and before all other the seid Maister William be elected unto the more and greter number contrary statutes by us made notwithstanding. Geven under our signet at our manour of Waltham the xvth day of March.

W. B. of Winchester.

To our Trusty and Welbeloved Master
Ric. Mayewe president of our College
and to the Scolers of the same.

N^o XXX.

Ex Originali in Archivis Coll. Magd. Oxon.

Instrumentum Foundationis Coll. Magd. per Wilhel-
mum Waynflete Episcopum Wintoniensem 12
Junii 1458. Anno 36 Hen. 6.

UNIVERSIS et singulis sancte Matris Ecclesie Filiis
ad quos et quorum notitiam presentes litere perve-
nerint,

nerint, et quos infra scripta tangunt seu tangere poterunt in futurum, Wilhelmus Waynflete permissione divina Wintoniensis Episcopus Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum christianissimus et illustrissimus Princeps et Dominus noster Dominus Henricus nunc Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie sextus post conquestum ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti ac intemerate beatissime Virginis Marie Matris Christi necnon beate Marie Magdalene Sancti Johannis Baptiste et Apostolorum Petri et Pauli ac aliorum Patronorum Ecclesie Wintoniensis, extirpationemque heresium et errorum, augmentationem Cleri, decoremque sacrosancte Matris Ecclesie cujus ministeria personis sunt idoneis committenda que velut stelle in custodiis suis lumen prebeant et populos illuminent doctrina pariter et exemplo, de gratia sua speciali et ex mero motu et certa scientia suis nuper per literas suas patentes concesserit et licentiam dederit nobis pro se heredibus et successoribus suis quantum in ipso fuit, quod nos ad laudem gloriam et honorem Dei et dicte beatissime Virginis Marie Matris Christi ac beate Marie Magdalene prelibate Sancti Johannis Baptiste et Apostolorum Petri et Pauli et aliorum Patronorum Ecclesie Wintoniensis predicte quoddam Collegium perpetuum eruditionis scientiarum sacre theologie et philosophie de uno Presidente et certis scholaribus graduatis easdem scientias addiscentibus juxta ordinationes et statuta inde per nos in hac parte condenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda in Universitate Oxon.

Oxon. in quodam fundo extra portam orientalem ville Oxon. qui abuttat ex parte orientali ad aquam vocatam Cherwell, ex parte australi super viam regiam que ducit a dicta porta ad pontem vocatum Estbrigge, ex parte vero occidentali super viam regiam que ducit ab eadem porta ad locum vocatum Canditch, et ex parte boreali super quasdam terras vocatas Haliwell, erigere fundare facere et stabilire possemus perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum, et quod nos idoneam personam quamcumque ecclesiasticam in Presidentem et pro Presidente ipsius Collegii necnon alias personas ei grato animo adherentes Scholares ejusdem Collegii per nos ad hoc eligendos et assumendos secundum ordinationes et statuta inde per nos facienda regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos preficere creare et ordinare valeremus. Voluerit etiam et concesserit prefatus Rex per dictas literas suas quod predictum Collegium cum sic erectum fundatum factum et stabilitum fuerit Collegium beate Marie Magdalene, vulgariter dictum Maudeleyne College, in Universitate Oxon. imperpetuum nuncupetur; et quod predicti Presidens et Scholares et successores sui Presidens et Scholares Collegii beate Marie Magdalene in Universitate Oxon. similiter imperpetuum nuncupentur: iidemque Presidens et Scholares et successores sui per nomen Presidentis et Scolariū Collegii beate Marie Magdalene in Universitate Oxon. essent persone habiles capaces et perpetue in lege ad perquirendum et recipiendum terras tenementa redditus et possessiones quecumque tenenda eis et eorum

eorum successoribus imperpetuum Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante: et quod iidem Presidens et Scholares et successores sui per idem nomen et sub eodem nomine placitare et implacitari possent in quibuscumque curiis placeis et locis predicti Regis heredum et successorum suorum ac in curiis locis et placeis aliorum quorumcumque infra Regnum suum Anglie secundum leges et consuetudines ejusdem Regni, et ad omnia alia facienda et recipienda prout et eodem modo quo ceteri ligei ipsius Regis persone habiles et capaces infra idem Regnum placitant et implacitantur ac faciunt et facere poterunt in curiis placeis et locis predictis secundum leges et consuetudines predictas; necnon quod predicti Presidens et Scholares et successores sui haberent unum commune sigillum pro negotiis suis agendis imperpetuum servitutum. Cumque dilecti nobis in Christo Johannes Horley Presidens Aule beate Marie Magdalene in predicta Universitate Oxon. et Scholares ejusdem Aule per quasdam literas suas patentes imperpetuum dederint concesserint et literis illis confirmaverint nobis predictum fundum per nomen cujusdam situs sive fundi extra portam orientalem ville Oxon. jacentis inter aquam vocatam Cherwell ex parte orientali, et viam regiam que ducit a dicta porta ad locum vocatum Canditch ex parte occidentali et inter viam regiam que ducit ab eadem porta usque pontem vocatum Estbrigge ex parte australi, et quasdam terras vocatas Halywell ex parte boreali, Habendum et tenendum nobis heredibus et assignatis

assignatis nostris imperpetuum ad intentionem et effectum quod nos hujusmodi Collegium superius specificatum in fundo sive situ predicto erigeremus et fundaremus sicut nobis plenarie constat :

Vestra noverit Universitas quod nos premissa interna meditatione fore pia et etiam meritoria valde intime considerantes eaque perficere et effectualiter perimplere cupientes auctoritate et licentia sancte Sedis Apostolice nobis in hac parte primitus concessis ad hujusmodi Collegii erectionem foundationem et stabilimentum in nomine sancte et individue Trinitatis Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti procedentes ad laudem gloriam et honorem omnipotentis Dei et beatissime Virginis Marie Matris Christi ac sancte Marie Magdalene prelibate necnon Sancti Johannis Baptiste et Apostolorum Petri et Pauli ac aliorum Patronorum predictae Ecclesie Winton, et ad certa divine pietatis opera perficienda quoddam Collegium perpetuum eruditionis scientiarum sacre theologie et philosophie juxta tenorem presentium in et de numero unius Presidentis et certorum Scolarum graduatorum easdem scientias addiscentium juxta ordinationes et statuta inde per nos in hac parte condenda statuenda facienda et stabilienda in Universitate predicta, videlicet in fundo sive situ superius specificato et limitato, erigimus fundamus facimus et stabilimus perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum, et Magistrum Wilhelmum Tybard sacre theologie Bacallarium in Presidentem et pro Presidente ipsius Collegii, necnon Magistrum Robertum Calthorp Magistrum Wilhelmum Langhton Magistrum Hen-

Henricum Fisher Artium Magistros, Dominum Simonem Godmanston Dominum Ricardum Bernes et Dominum Robertum Rous in Artibus Bacallarios, prefato Presidenti grato animo adherentes Scholares graduatos ejusdem Collegii per nos ad hoc electos et assumptos secundum ordinationes et statuta inde per nos facienda regendos et corrigendos privandos et amovendos preficimus creamus et ordinamus. Volumus etiam statuimus concedimus et ordinamus per presentes, quod iidem Presidens et Scholares et successores sui Presidentes et Scholares ejusdem Collegii juxta ordinationes et statuta per nos ut premittitur fienda et edenda eligere et congregare ac admittere poterint plures Scholares secundum ordinationes et statuta illa regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos, quos quidem Scholares et eorum successores sic electos congregatos et admissos secundum hujusmodi statuta et ordinationes regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos Scholares esse ipsius Collegii et tanquam Scholares et Membra ejusdem Collegii haberi teneri et in omnibus reputari volumus et concedimus statuimus et ordinamus pro nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum per presentes. Volumus ulterius et concedimus statuimus et ordinamus, quod prefato Presidente cedente sive decedente vel quacumque alia de causa inde amoto sive privato Scholares ejusdem Collegii pro tempore existentes secundum formam et effectum ordinationum et statutorum hujusmodi ut predicatur fiendorum alterum idoneum virum in Presidentem Collegii illius absque licentia inde de nobis seu successoribus nostris petenda vel
pro-

prosequenda eligere possint; quem sic electum post electionem de se factam in Presidentem et pro Presidente ejusdem Collegii per nos et successores nostros Winton. Episcopos pro tempore existentes tenore presentium duximus admittendum et confirmandum, sicque secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta ut premittitur fiendam liberam electionem de tempore in tempus novi Presidentis Collegii supradicti fieri, quem in Presidentem Collegii illius modo et forma prenotatis admitti et confirmari ac in Presidentem ejusdem Collegii sic admissum et confirmatum secundum ordinationes et statuta predicta regendum corrigendum privandum et amovendum Presidentem esse perpetuum ejusdem Collegii et non alium neque alio modo volumus concedimus statuimus et ordinamus per presentes. Volumus etiam et concedimus statuimus et ordinamus, quod Sociis predicti Collegii cedentibus vel decentibus aut exinde privatis vel amotis aut eorum aliquo cedente vel decedente aut exinde privato seu amoto in futurum habeant predicti Presidens et Scholares et successores sui predicti imperpetuum juxta hujusmodi ordinationes et statuta liberam electionem et confirmationem novorum Scholarum in eorum loco ponendorum absque licentia inde de nobis seu successoribus nostris petenda vel prosequenda in futurum, quos sic electos confirmatos et admissos et non alios Scholares esse Collegii predicti et tanquam Scholares et Membra ejusdem Collegii haberi teneri et reputari secundum ordinationes et statuta illa regendos corrigendos privandos et amovendos volumus et concedimus

XXXVI

cedimus statuimus et ordinamus pro nobis et successoribus imperpetuum. Insuper nos virtute et auctoritate licentie predicti Domini nostri Regis ut premittitur in hac parte obtente dedimus concessimus et per presentes confirmavimus prefatis Presidenti et Scolaribus Collegii predicti fundum sive situm predictum cum pertinentiis inter metas et bundas predictas jacentem, Habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis tam pro domibus et edificiis eorumque mansionibus et aliis necessariis suis in et super fundum sive situm illum construendis et faciendis quam in augmentationem sustentationis eorundem Presidentis et Scolariū et successorum suorum imperpetuum. Cetera autem omnia et singula ordinationes et statuta pro premissis quomodolibet necessaria et oportuna superius specificata et in presentibus minime facta usque alias deferimus per nos condenda ordinanda et statuenda. In quorum omnium et singulorum premissorum fidem et testimonium presentibus Sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Dat. in Manerio nostro de Suthwerk nostre Wintoniensis dioceseos duodecimo die Mensis Junii Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo octavo, Et Anno Regni predicti Domini Regis Henrici sexti post Conquestum tricesimo sexto, et nostre Consecrationis Anno undecimo.

(L. S.)

N^o XXXI.

*Letter of Bishop Waynflete concerning the Affairs of
Sir John Fastolf. From Fenn's Original Letters,
Vol. III. p. 358.*

BE it remēbred that forasmoch as S^r John Fastolf late decesed of grete Affecon hath put me yn trust to be one of hys executo's And seth hyt ys desyryd me to know my disposicon hereynne myne advyse ys this that fyrst an Inventorie be made holye of hys godes and catell yn all places And thayt they be leyd yn sure waard by your discrecons 'tille the executo's or the moste part of tho that he put hys grete trust uppon speke wyth me and make declarac'on to me of hys last wille to the Accomplysshment whereoff I wolle be speciall gode lord Ferthymore as touchyng hys buryeng and month ys mynde keepyng that it be don worshyplye accordyng to hys degree and for the helth of hys soule And that almesse be yeven yn mass seyng and to pore peple to the some of a hūdred m^rcks tille that othyrwyse we speke to geder And I can agree rygt well that hys sunts haf theyr rewardes be tymes accordyng to hys wille to th'entent that they may be bett^r disposed and to pray for the wellfare of hys soule takyng avyse of a lerned man yn spirituall lawe for no charge of admi'strac'on tille the executo's com to ghedr or the moste p^t that hys trust was most uppon to tak the admi'strac'on.

[November or December,
1459. 38 Hen. VI.]

W. Winton.

N^o XXXII. See p. 271.

*Extracts from Account-books relating to the building
of the great Tower.*

M^d xii justes in oon bay & the bay conteyneth x
fote Sum xxxvi fote of tymbre

Item, cc fote of borde in oon bay sum of tymber
xx fote——sum i lode

Item, oon somer in oon bay, in tymber oon lode.

Item vi coople refteres in oon bay w^t dooble syde
resours sum ii lode tymbre

M^d that the wall be made xv fote of hyghnesse
and the wall in thyknesse under the flore ii brekes
and oon halfe breke and above the flore in thyknesse
ii brekes

Sum for all the werke xxviii lode

the cariage of a lode xxd. sum xlvis. viiid.

Item m^d that oon lode of tymbre pret. xs.

The sum of seyde xxviii lode of tymbre xivli.

Item for the makynge of every bay xxvis. viiid.

Sum tot. operis ixli. vis. viiid. w^t dores

Sum tot. dict. meremii cum opere xxiii li. vis. viiid.

and for the cariage xlvis. viiid.

Sum tot. xxv li. xiiis. iiiid.

Mem. that every just shalbe in brede viii ynches
and in thyknesse vi ynches and every raftere shalbe
vi ynches in brede and in thyknesse iii ynches

Item The dowble purlyones in brede viii ynches
and

and vi ynches of thyknesse, and the over purlyones
in brede vii ynches and in thyknesse v ynches

Item all the borde to the seide werke after that
hyt ys well dryed oon ynych.

xlvi brekes wol make in heigthe in lengthe after
the length of the wall

after the thyknesse of ii brekes and an half

a fote square

The walle of ii breke thyknesse woll ask to make
a foot square xxxvi breke &c.

Lib. Comp.

1490. *Ric. Gosemore junior Bursar* (Gosemere in
the roll).

1491-2, 7 H. 7. *Ric. Gosmore* (Gosemer in the
roll), middle Bursar. This year the Tower was begun.

9 H. 7. *Ric. Gosemer again middle Bursar. Roll.*

1494-5, 10 H. 7. *Ric. Gosmore Lector in philo-*
sophia. Custus turris.

Solut^o Magistro Gosmore in completam solucio-
nem pro edificacione turris anni preteriti una cum
stipendio ejus et pro supervisione ejusdem operis ex
determinacione Dñi Presidentis et seniorum

iiii li. v s. i d. ob.

Solut^o Johi Baker pro vectura sex bigatorum me-
remii a Shotover ad Coll. pro area fienda in turri ca-
piendo pro bigato X

v s. vi d.

Sum iii li. x s. vii d. ob.

In the Bursar's roll of this year is the following

Memo-

Memorandum. quod xx^{ti} libre pro continuacione edificii turris noviter incept^o remanent in manibus dñi Presidentis et magistri Gosmore cum quibus non oneramus.

1495-6, 11 H. 7. Solut^o M^{ro} Gosmore supervisor operis turris in plenamolucionem pro p̄tit^o (*preteritis*) pro edificatione turris ut per billam scriptam manu dñi presidentis v li. iii s. iii d.

The Bursar's roll mentions xxvili. vid. left as before.

12 H. 7. Solut^o M^{ro} Ric. Gosmore xxix die Maii pro edificio turris, ut per indenturam, iii li. ii s. i d. ob.

Solut^o ad manus dñi Presid. pro turre de pecuniis per nos receptis de quintadecima tenentium s̄ci Johannis viii li.

In this Lib. Comp. Mr. Gosmore appears to have been active, and to have met with approbation.

13 H. 7. *The Lib. Comp. wanting: among the receptions in the Bursar's roll are these two articles:*

Et de priore et conventu de Hykelyng a parte solut^o cc marcarum sine acquiet^o per manus dñi Presidentis decem libras applicandas ad edificium turris, cum qua summa non oneramus.

Et de eodem priore et conventu in parte solut^o ut supra per acquietantiam dat^o per dñm Presid. decem libras applicand^o ad edificium novi turris, cum qua, &c.

1498-9, 14 Hen. 7. Custus novi turris et campanilis.

Solut^o M^{ro} Gosmor in completamolucionem novi turris a^o preterito viii li. xii s. vii d.

Ad

Ad manus M. Gosmore et Jabeson pro continua-
 cione edificii predicti turris x li. ii s. i d.

————— pro edificatione novi turris
 24 die Augusti v li.

————— 4 die Novembris pro edifi-
 catione turris iij li.

Summa xxvi li. xiii s. vii d.

*In the last term of this year Gosmore succeeded
 Mr. Barnys as Vice President.*

*Wolsey was junior Bursar and Schoolmaster during
 two terms.*

15 H. 7. *Wolsey senior Bursar. The Lib. Comp.
 missing.*

16 H. 7. 1500-1. Custus domus campanilis.

Solut^o M. Kent pro duobus cordis dictis Ly bell
 ropis, ponderantibus xxviii li.

Solut^o uni de Bekley pro 3^{bus} novis Ly Bawdrykes
 tum pro correo cum pro factura eorum xvi d.

Custus nove turris.

Solut^o M^{ro} Prut (*junior Bursar*) pro edifica-
 cione ejusdem primo termino, xl s. 2^{do} termino
 xx s. 3 termino, xi li. vi s. viii d. 4 term. xxii li.
 xiii. s. iiii d. = xxxvii li.

17 H. 7. Custus campanilis iiii s. iiii d.
 nove turris xlvi li. xiii s. i d.

18 H. 7. 1502-3. Custus nove turris.

Solut^o M. Prutt supervisor illius turris 5^{to} die
 Decembris ut per Indenturam v li.

—— Wiff Raynolde 7^o die Februarii pro edifi-
 cacione illius turris xl s.

2 D ——— Wiff^o

—— Will^o Herberd per manus Willⁱ Raynolds
pro ymaginibus xxvi s. viii d.

—— eidem W. Raynolds pro lapidibus de Teyn-
ton pro illis ymaginibus et pro vectura a Teynton xs.

—— eidem W. Raynold 24 die Martii in parte
Ec. pro edificacione turris viii li.

—— M. Prutt supervisor nove turris 12 April
pro debito sibi super compot^o xxvi s.

—— W. Raynolds 2 die Junii pro edificacione
turris ut per Indent^o x li.

—— W. Raynolds 2 die Augusti in parte so-
lucionis pro edific. turris ut per Indent^o x li.

—— eidem 18 die Octobris pro edific. turris ut
per Indent^o x li.

Sum. xlviii li. ii s. viii d.

19 H. 7. 1503-4. Solut^o pro biba^o dato Will^o Ray-
nolds et aliis laborantibus circa turrim, vis. viii d.

Custus campanilis et novi turris

The amount in various articles specified is

xxxix li. xi d.

Several payments were made as before to Raynolds.

20 H. 7. 1504-5. Custus campanilis et novi turris

The amount in sundry articles, 24 li. 9 s. 4 d.

21 H. 7. *In sundry articles* xxvii li.

22 H. 7. 1506-7. Solut^o Pynfold pro vectura 7
bigat^o lapidum ad turrim ii s. iiiii d.

———— Jasper pro vect^o unius
bigat^o lapidum iiiii d.

———— Bowdon pro fossura
10 bigat^o lapidum iii s. iiiii d.

Custus Campanilis et nove turris

In sundry articles iiiii s. iiiii d.

23 H. 7. 1508-9. Custus nove turris xix s. vii d.

Hoc anno edificatur ædes inter novam turrim et sacellum *ſti* Johannis.

Mr. Parkhurst was Supervisor.

Ann. 1492. ix^o die Augusti anno R. Hen. 7^{mi} septimo vigilie *ſti* Laurentii martiris primus lapis angularis pro nova turri campanarum positus est per M. Ricardum Mayew tunc Presidentem. Deo gratias. Reg. A. f. 86.

N^o XXXIII.

Extract from the College Register concerning the Visit of King James the First and Prince Henry.

Receptio Henrici Principis Walliæ in Collegio.

ANNO Domini 1605 quinto Kal. Septemb. sub horam ejus diei a meridie quasi quintam serenissimus magnæ Britanniæ princeps Henricus Fredericus consenso curru, ab Æde Christi in Collegium beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ destinatum celsitudini suæ hospitium magnifice invectus est. Ibi per dispositos sodalium, scholarium, cæterorumque studiosorum ordines, ipse inter illustrissimos dominos Comitem Wigornensem, et Gulielmum Knowlesium, Baronem, medius ad templum rectâ procedebat, Euntem a tergo sequebantur lectissima de nobilitate Anglicanâ pubes Comes Oxoniensis, Comes Essexius, Vicecomes Craneburnius Suffolcii filius minor, Shefeldius, Harringtonius,

ringtonius, Brusius, et dignus qui cum primis nominetur Tho. Chalonerus, Eques Auratus, qui omnes illi erant ab obsequio et clientelâ. Tum Nicolai Bondi Præsidis ornatissimi et Collegii nomine luculenta oratione illum excepit Jacobus Mab, multum de adventu tanti hospitis gavisus, simulque Magdalenæ suæ gratulatus, quæ Principem omnibus exoptatissimum hospitio acciperet, qui postquam peroraverat Principis manum deosculatus est. Deductus inde est ad cubiculum, mox (nam Præsidis jussu jam convenerant) Gulielmus Seymerius Hartfordiæ Comitis ex Beauchampio filio nepos natu maximus, Robertus Gorgius Thoma Gorgio Equiti Aurato et prænobili Northamptoniæ Marchionissa prognatus, Th. Chaloneri filii duo, Gulielmus Borlasius, clarissimi patris, Equestris ordinis viri, filius natu maximus, Adolescentes omnes non minus egregiæ indolis et virtutum laudibus quam natalium dignitate florentes, opponentium munere pro se quisque strenue defungentes, de præliantium more sub præsidio Jo. Moseleii disputarunt. Id eo consilio factum est, ut non ipse modo intelligeret, quam laudabiles in re literaria progressus nobilissimi adolescentes fecissent, sed ut reciprocis istis disputationum altercationibus animum pasceret et oblectaret. Quibus peractis, manum, bene et viriliter novatæ operæ tesseram, singulis deosculandam exhibuit. Collubitum deinde illi est animi causâ per Collegii (uti appellantur) claustra spaciari, spirantes ex quadrato lapide imagines contemplari, et quæ
viri

virum Principem scire æquum est, observare omnia. Postero die Augustissimis parentibus Jacobo Annæque juxta assidens, sacræ Theologiæ et Jurisprudentiæ disputationibus, perendie Medicinæ et utriusque philosophiæ in templo Divæ Mariæ interfuit. Die Jovis qui fuit ab adventu Principis perendinus, ad Cœnam in aulâ magnâ cum cæteris qui comitabantur viris nobilibus, humillimè invitatus est supremæ mensæ medium solus ipse occupabat, unde in cæteros qui simul cœnabant, quasi loco superiore prospicere posset. Aderant tum frequentes et suis quique mensis collocati, vestibus quoque et cucullis decenter ornati studiosi, princeps vel discumbentium multitudine delectatus est, vel ordine. Interea scyphum vetreum vino generoso spumantem arripiens, Hem vobis, inquit, qui adestis salutem propino, et cum dicto omnes in pedes erigere suavissimam Principis salutem medullitùs excepturi, haud facile verbis explicare posses, quam intimos pectorum recessus incomparabilis benignissimi Principis humanitas insinuavit se. Accedit porro aliud non obscurum erga nos voluntatis suæ argumentum, nam et suum esse hoc collegium et sibi curæ futurum sæpe auditus est dicere. Ex quo uno Magdalenenses omnes sic recreantur, ut nullum unquam a Collegio condito vocem gratiorem aut acceptiorem accepisse se seriò gloriantur. Cæterum nequid officii vicissim intactum putetur, quò Principem amantissimum demereri possint, Gulielmus Graius Arthuri de Wiltonâ Baronis filius natu minor sic (ut præses
antea

antea mandaverat) Pandulphi Colenneii Apologos librum ipsa vel materiâ vel artificio valde spectabilem (habebat enim margaritis affabrè contextum tegmen) ex ipsius dono non sine illustri præfatione perhonorifice Principi commendavit. Ejus exemplo permotus Richardus Worsleius Armigeri e Vectanâ insulâ hæres filius, libellum exoticarum linguarum versibus eleganter exaratum dono dedit, et Edvardus Chalonerus duo insignium Chirothecarum paria pro Universi Collegii voto, principali sublimitati obtulit. Cæteroque satellitum et ministrorum cœtui, ita elargitum est aliquid Collegium, ut benigne humaniterque se acceptos fuisse haud quisquam dissimularet dicere. Quod nisi temporis angustiis exclusi fuissent, non defuerunt, qui in utraque philosophia certamen et pugnam exhibuissent, qui rem scenicam et fabulas repræsentassent, denique qui spectacula etiam ad manum (quod dicitur) habebant, quæ si otium fuisset in gratiam Principis Optimi dedissent. Venerat jam dies ille Veneris ab adventu Principis quartus, in quo Jacobus (post homines natos doctiss. idem et clementissimus REX) quasi haud satis gloriæ aut decoris Collegio foret, ut princeps filius modò inviseret, præsens illustrare ipse non est gravatus. Duglassius Castellioneius e sodalibus unus, orator bonus, verbis et Collegii nomine Regem advenientem officiosissimè salutavit. Henricus Hawardus Comes Northamptonius, bonarum artium et literarum cultor, et admirator summus, cum reliquis magnatibus unâ advenerat. Aream Collegii

legii et fabricam Rex undique circumspexit, bibliothecam diligenter perlustravit, Et hic (inquit) illi sunt (simul authores vetustate pene et senio confectos digito demonstravit) ex quibus contra hæreses et malè jactas in causâ religionis opiniones pugnare oportet. Dextro tum prehenso Regis brachio Northamptonius, illum per gradus in claustra deducebat, qui inter abeundum Magdalenenses et studiosos omnes clara voce sic compellavit, Bene valete, generosi. Expectet fortasse jam aliquis, ut quo animo hospitium hoc sibi totique Aulicorum suorum multitudini in Collegio præbitum princeps serenissimus exceperit, aut quid Rex postea dixerit, narrare nunc incipiam ; cæterum id prolixè satis loquuntur literæ a Dño Thomâ Chalonero post discessum ad Præsidentem obligatæ, quarum ad intuendum perlegendumque exemplar fide optimâ hic subjeci.

“ To the right worshipful Dr. Bond, President.

“ Sir,

“ My sodaine departure from Oxford would not
“ permitt me to give you those thanks, which the
“ Prince had commanded me to send you and the
“ College in his behalfe. Therfore in his High-
“ ness name I assure you that the entertainment
“ given him and his is soe gratefully accepted, that
“ he is willing both to requite it generally to the
“ whole Societie, and particularly to every member
“ therof with princelie mind. Of this I entreat you
“ to certifie unto the Colledge and with all that his
“ Majestie

“Majestie commends the Colledge for the most ab-
 “solute building of Oxford. Seinge therfor, that
 “the King and his Royall sonne esteeme soe much
 “of Magdalens, you have reason to think their vi-
 “sitation to have been a second foundation to you.
 “For myself I am allwaies ready to serve you, and,
 “wherein I may, rest

“Most affectionately yours,

Court, Sept. 1. “Thomas Chaloner.”

THE END.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL NOTES

BY THE EDITOR.

Page 32, line 4, *for* 1442, *read* 1422.

62, line 8. The duke of York was *great* great grandson to Lionel duke of Clarence, elder brother to the duke of Lancaster, by his mother, Anne, daughter of Roger earl of March, through whom he claimed the crown. Though two lines higher in his paternal descent, the claim through this channel could not have preceded that of Henry.

90, *note*. I conceive 1462 in the MS. to be a mistake in the date, and that it should probably stand as 1762.

105, line 16, *for* 7 Febry *read* 31 Decem^r 1460, the day on which the battle of Wakefield was fought, according to Stow and Rapin. Hume says 24th December.

122, line 12, Edward IV. was *son* to Richard, and *great grandson* to Edmund duke of York.

131, line 13, *for* seven hundred and sixty-three, *read* seven hundred and twenty-three marks (£. 482.)

132, *note*, *for* Eckington, *read* Egginton of Handsworth near Birmingham. The restoration of this window has cost the society, or its members, about £. 1300.

181, line *ult*. It appears out of the author's recollection, that in page 134 he mentioned the *Alien Priory* of Sele as being granted to Waynflete. Or did he consider its being made denizen prior to the grant, as exempting it from being included in the number?

191, line 9. In page 171 it is stated, ten pounds was the salary allowed by Waynflete to the schoolmaster; which was the sum allotted him independent of any usher, to whom a stipend of five pounds was assigned.

215, line 3, *for* Ed- *read* Edward.

Page 227, lines 15 and 22, after college, and line 18, after removed, add a comma.

232, line 11, after his, add a comma.

233, line 10, *for* requiem *read* requie.

252, line 5, *for* Wuley *read* Wulcy.

262, line 5, the secret. A prayer in the service of the mass, so called from being delivered in a low tone of voice. Whether prostration has in this place, other than the usual meaning I am not aware. The morrow-mass, is that celebrated on the morning following the anniversary of the obit.

291, line 11, *for* remains, and is, *read* remain, and are.

292, line 9, or the whole. Certainly not the whole, as 350 of these spur-royals were parted with by the society in 1787, which were all of the coinage of the fifteenth century, either of Henry VI. or Edward IV.

397, Appendix, N^o XXXI. should be marked with an E, as inserted by the Editor. N^o XXX. was amongst the papers of the Author, and therefore printed, although not mentioned in his written catalogue. N^o XXXIII. marked in his list for insertion, was found missing, on looking over the papers selected for the Appendix. This curious extract from the College Register was supplied by the kindness of the President. Of No. XXVII. I would observe, that H. Wharton has not printed the epistle entire, which is prefixed to L. W. Savona's work, in the Library of Manuscripts at Lambeth Palace (see p. 216). The epistle begins *Omnium Theologorum*, &c. I have not seen the MS. but the Rev. H. J. Todd has been kind enough to examine it, and informs me it is in fine preservation throughout, and the arms of Waynflete are neatly emblazoned in the first letter. It is numbered in the collection 450.

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